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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD

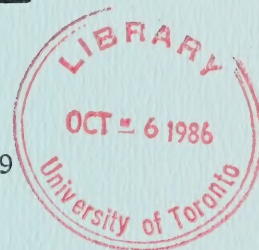
VOLUME: 140

DATE: Tuesday, September 26th, 1989

BEFORE: M.I. JEFFERY, Q.C., Chairman

E. MARTEL, Member

A. KOVEN, Member



FOR HEARING UPDATES CALL (TOLL-FREE): 1-800-387-8810

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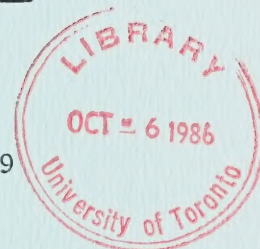
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HEARING ON THE PROPOSAL BY THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL
RESOURCES FOR A CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR
TIMBER MANAGEMENT ON CROWN LANDS IN ONTARIO

IN THE MATTER of the Environmental
Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1980, c.140;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of the Class Environmental
Assessment for Timber Management on Crown
Lands in Ontario;

- and -

IN THE MATTER OF a Notice by the
Honourable Jim Bradley, Minister of the
Environment, requiring the Environmental
Assessment Board to hold a hearing with
respect to a Class Environmental
Assessment (No. NR-AA-30) of an
undertaking by the Ministry of Natural
Resources for the activity of timber
management on Crown Lands in Ontario.

Hearing held at the Best Western Motor Inn,
349 Government Road, Dryden, Ontario, on
Tuesday, September 26th, 1989, commencing at
2:00 p.m.

VOLUME 140

BEFORE:

MR. MICHAEL I. JEFFERY, Q.C.	Chairman
MR. ELIE MARTEL	Member
MRS. ANNE KOVEN	Member

A P P E A R A N C E S

MR. V. FREIDIN, Q.C.)	MINISTRY OF NATURAL
MS. C. BLASTORAH)	RESOURCES
MS. K. MURPHY)	
MS. Y. HERSCHER)	
MR. B. CAMPBELL)	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
MS. J. SEABORN)	
MR. R. TUER, Q.C.)	ONTARIO FOREST INDUSTRY
MR. R. COSMAN)	ASSOCIATION and ONTARIO
MS. E. CRONK)	LUMBER MANUFACTURERS'
MR. P.R. CASSIDY)	ASSOCIATION
MR. H. TURKSTRA	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD
MR. J. WILLIAMS, Q.C.	ONTARIO FEDERATION OF
MR. B.R. ARMSTRONG	ANGLERS & HUNTERS
MR. G.L. FIRMAN	
MR. D. HUNTER	NISHNAWBE-ASKI NATION and WINDIGO TRIBAL COUNCIL
MR. J.F. CASTRILLI)	
MS. M. SWENARCHUK)	FORESTS FOR TOMORROW
MR. R. LINDGREN)	
MR. P. SANFORD)	KIMBERLY-CLARK OF CANADA
MS. L. NICHOLLS)	LIMITED and SPRUCE FALLS
MR. D. WOOD)	POWER & PAPER COMPANY
MR. D. MacDONALD	ONTARIO FEDERATION OF LABOUR
MR. R. COTTON	BOISE CASCADE OF CANADA LTD.
MR. Y. GERVAIS)	ONTARIO TRAPPERS
MR. R. BARNES)	ASSOCIATION
MR. R. EDWARDS)	NORTHERN ONTARIO TOURIST
MR. B. McKERCHER)	OUTFITTERS ASSOCIATION

APPEARANCES: (Cont'd)

MR. L. GREENSPOON)	NORTHWATCH
MS. B. LLOYD)	
MR. J.W. ERICKSON, Q.C.)	RED LAKE-EAR FALLS JOINT
MR. B. BABCOCK)	MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE
MR. D. SCOTT)	NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO
MR. J.S. TAYLOR)	ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE
MR. J.W. HARBELL)	GREAT LAKES FOREST
MR. S.M. MAKUCH)	
MR. J. EBBS	ONTARIO PROFESSIONAL FORESTERS ASSOCIATION
MR. D. KING	VENTURE TOURISM ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO
MR. D. COLBORNE	GRAND COUNCIL TREATY #3
MR. R. REILLY	ONTARIO METIS & ABORIGINAL ASSOCIATION
MR. H. GRAHAM	CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF FORESTRY (CENTRAL ONTARIO SECTION)
MR. G.J. KINLIN	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MR. S.J. STEPINAC	MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT & MINES
MR. M. COATES	ONTARIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
MR. P. ODORIZZI	BEARDMORE-LAKE NIPIGON WATCHDOG SOCIETY

APPEARANCES: (Cont'd)

MR. R.L. AXFORD	CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF SINGLE INDUSTRY TOWNS
MR. M.O. EDWARDS	FORT FRANCES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MR. P.D. McCUTCHEON	GEORGE NIXON
MR. C. BRUNETTA	NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO TOURISM ASSOCIATION

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I N D E X O F E X H I B I T S

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1 ---Upon commencing at 2:00 p.m.

2 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, ladies and
3 gentlemen. Please be seated.

4 Well, ladies and gentlemen, before we get
5 started, I wanted to say a few words. Firstly, to tell
6 all of you how delighted we are to be back in Dryden.
7 Our last trip to Dryden as part of this panel was in
8 January of 1988, as we recall, and we said we would be
9 back at some point and here we are. We have also been
10 here, of course, for a site visit on one of the three
11 or four site visits that the Board has taken.

12 For those of you who have appeared before
13 the Board for the first time, I want to take this
14 opportunity to introduce the panel to you. My name is
15 Michael Jeffery, I chair the Environmental Assessment
16 Board of Ontario and also chair this panel. To my
17 right is Anne Koven, a member of the Board, and to my
18 left is Eli Martel, the vice-chair of the Board.

19 In addition, you will see on the Board's
20 right a panel of witnesses. These witnesses belong in
21 a sense to the Ministry of Natural Resources. At the
22 far end is Mr. Frank Kennedy and he is a forester by
23 training and will deal with questions, I suppose,
24 related to forestry matters. Next to him is Mr. Gary
25 Tupling who, I understand, is the district manager of

1 the Ministry of Natural Resources in Dryden. Next to
2 him is Cam Clark. He is going to deal presumably with
3 the socio-economic issues related to this undertaking,
4 and next to him is Dave Hogg who is a wildlife
5 biologist with the Ministry.

6 The reason for this particular set up is
7 to offer members of the public a two-fold opportunity.
8 One is to bring to the attention of the Board your
9 concerns, and that can be by way of a formal
10 submission, for instance, by making an oral
11 presentation to the Board, presenting a submission to
12 the Board which may be in writing; and, in that case,
13 the Board would prefer that the witness who is making
14 the presentation be sworn and you will be subject, if
15 any of the other parties wish, to be questioned by the
16 other parties concerning your submission.

17 On the other hand, the Board has found
18 that when we are holding hearings where the general
19 public are in attendance and it is a hearing that is
20 not part of the regular session - which, as you are
21 aware, we are now holding in Thunder Bay on a daily
22 basis - that many of your concerns relate not so much
23 to making a presentation to the Board but rather to ask
24 questions about the undertaking or questions clarifying
25 some of the evidence that has already been presented.

1 It is for this reason that the Board has
2 requested the Ministry of Natural Resources, which is
3 the applicant in this case, to bring with them
4 witnesses who might be in a position to answer some of
5 those questions. And we have asked the Ministry to
6 provide witnesses dealing with certain generic areas
7 and that was the reason why, in introducing the panel
8 of witnesses, I indicated the areas that they may be
9 prepared to answer questions on, because that is the
10 area of their expertise as they have been presented to
11 the Board at the formal sessions in Thunder Bay.

12 So that if members of the public wish to
13 ask questions, the Board doesn't intend to have them
14 sworn and would ask them to put their questions to the
15 members of this panel of witnesses provided by the
16 Ministry of Natural Resources.

17 If it turns out that the witnesses can't
18 answer those questions, they will so state and you will
19 then have an opportunity to either make submissions of
20 your own or attend the hearings when they are held back
21 in Thunder Bay or in one of the other 14 locations
22 around the province to make submissions at that time.

23 So we are going to attempt to have this
24 public session cover that two-fold purpose. Firstly,
25 to allow you to make presentations to the Board or

1 submissions of your own and; secondly, to allow you to
2 have an opportunity to clarify any of the evidence that
3 has been given to date or to ask questions of the
4 Ministry concerning the undertaking.

5 As you are probably aware, we will be
6 holding a second session tonight and we will be holding
7 two further sessions, one tomorrow afternoon and one
8 tomorrow evening as well.

9 Now, for those of you who are attending
10 this session, I think I have alluded to the fact that
11 we will be holding sessions in some 14 other locations
12 around the province. If you are going to be making a
13 submission to the Board at this time we would ask that
14 this be the submission you make at the one location.
15 Because of the great number of people around the
16 province who may wish to address the Board, we are
17 seeking to avoid repeating the evidence at every
18 location.

19 So that we are asking you to have the one
20 opportunity to either ask questions of a local nature
21 to this panel -- and that is one of the reasons, by the
22 way, that we have asked the Ministry to include the
23 district manager as one of the witnesses, because
24 presumably the district manager will be apprised of
25 many of the local concerns in and around the Dryden

1 District and he may be able to clarify some of your
2 concerns in that regard.

3 Well, if there are no preliminary matters
4 to deal with, and I see that Mr. Freidin and Ms.
5 Blastorah are both ready to leap up. So, Ms.
6 Blastorah, we will --

7 MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. Chairman, just two
8 preliminary matters. I have the Affidavits of Service
9 of notice of this hearing to file.

10 THE CHAIRMAN: Very well.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: As well as the curriculum
12 vitae of Mr. Tupling. He has not been sworn previously
13 either.

14 THE CHAIRMAN: All right. Well, perhaps
15 we should swear you in, Mr. Tupling. The other
16 witnesses have been sworn in Thunder Bay and remain so
17 sworn.

18 Perhaps we can file the Affidavit of
19 Service as Exhibit No. 856.

20 MS. BLASTORAH: Actually I have two, Mr.
21 Chairman. I have an affidavit of John Dadds relating
22 to the newspaper notice and the radio spot giving
23 notice of this hearing and the open house, and I have a
24 separate affidavit of Tracy Tieman recording the
25 notices mailed out to individuals.

1 THE CHAIRMAN: All right. Why don't we
2 make Mr. Dadds' affidavit Exhibit 856, and Ms. Tieman's
3 affidavit Exhibit 857.

4 ---EXHIBIT NO. 856: Affidavit of Service of John
5 Dadds.

6 ---EXHIBIT NO. 857: Affidavit of Service of Tracy
7 Tieman.

8 THE CHAIRMAN: And the curriculum vitae
9 of Mr. Tupling as Exhibit 858.

10 ---EXHIBIT NO. 858: Curriculum vitae of Gary Tupling.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: And I should advise that
12 I have extra copies of that curriculum vitae available
13 for the other parties.

14 And I would just note for the record that
15 Ms. Tieman's affidavit relates to 660 notices, separate
16 notices which were mailed out in addition to the
17 general public notices served through the printed
18 media, the newspapers and the radio.

19 THE CHAIRMAN: Very well. Thank you.

20 MS. BLASTORAH: (handed)

21 And, Mr. Chairman, just in case anyone is
22 interested, I do have copies of short form CVs of the
23 other witnesses as well which I can make available if
24 anyone would like to contact me.

25 THE CHAIRMAN: All right. Thank you, Ms.
Blastorah.

1 Mr. Tupling, would you mind coming
2 forward, please.

3 FRANK D. KENNEDY,
4 CAMERON CLARK,
5 DAVID HOGG, Previously sworn
6 GARY TUPLING, Sworn

7 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, ladies and
8 gentlemen, we've had a request-- or, sorry, Mr.
9 Freidin.

10 MR. FREIDIN: Just two matters. You have
11 indicated people will become involved either by making
12 a submission and/or asking questions directly to the
13 panel, and I would just -- although it seems it's the
14 first hearing outside of Thunder Bay, I have given some
15 thought as to how the panel might be given an
16 opportunity to respond, particularly if a submission
17 was made, and I don't think we can perhaps make any
18 hard and fast rule now, but I just wanted to indicate
19 to you that I had thought that if someone comes forward
20 and makes a submission, then the panel be given the
21 opportunity to respond, if they wish to do so.

22 It may very well be, because the -- it
23 may very well be that the issue which arises will have
24 some local nature and, therefore, it might be desirable
25 for the panel, from the panel's point of view to sort
of discuss for five or ten minutes how they wish to

1 deal with that submission, and I was just throwing that
2 out as a suggestion.

3 And I assume that if questions are asked
4 of the witness directly, that the usual re-examination
5 opportunities would exist.

6 THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. With respect to the
7 latter, if any members of the public ask the witness or
8 this panel of witnesses a question and the witness or
9 witnesses respond, it is usual for these witnesses,
10 through their counsel, to have the opportunity of
11 having further questions put to clarify the answer
12 given. This is called, in effect, the right of reply
13 or re-examination and I think that procedure will hold
14 for this kind of session as well.

15 As far as your first suggestion, Mr.
16 Freidin, as far as giving the panel an opportunity to
17 reply to any submission, I think the Board would like
18 to reserve its ruling on that suggested procedure until
19 we have seen what kind of submissions, if any, come in
20 and then we will go from there.

21 MR. FREIDIN: (nodding affirmatively)

22 THE CHAIRMAN: Now, we understand that
23 the first person who has requested an opportunity to
24 address the Board is Mayor Tommy Jones of Dryden.

25 And, Your Honour, we would like to call

1 on you at this time.

2 MAYOR JONES: Thank you. Mr. Chairman,
3 Members of the Board, and if I may, sir, can the people
4 behind me hear? I had a little difficulty in hearing
5 the last speaker. Would they please signify if they
6 can't hear me, because I think I would like them to.

7 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, nobody is signalling
8 that they can't, so I think they can.

9 MAYOR JONES: Before I am sworn in, sir,
10 may I on this occasion welcome you and your Board
11 members to Dryden. I shall be brief.

12 I have a little certificate for each of
13 you which signifies and is evidence that you were here
14 and I will present it -- this little certificate has a
15 phrase on it which I take great delight in reading. It
16 says:

17 "Dryden, carved from the wilderness."

18 And next year is our 80th birthday, so
19 you go back 80 years there wasn't much here and:

20 "Progressing with the wise use of
21 renewable resources."

22 And our best renewable resource is
23 people. We are surrounded by another renewable
24 resource and all in all, between the people and the
25 surrounding resources, this makes Dryden an oasis in

1 northern's wonderland.

2 So I would like to present this
3 certificate to the Members of the Board.

4 Sir. (handed)

5 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much on
6 behalf of the Board.

7 MAYOR JONES: Mr. Martel. (handed)

8 MR. MARTEL: Thank you very much.

9 MAYOR JONES: Madame Koven. (handed)

10 Since, Mr. Chairman, there are other
11 visitors here ex-Dryden, if any of them would like a
12 bit of evidence, counsellor Wells will stand up, has
13 copies of ribbons and if you have a parking -- if you
14 wish a parking meter pass, she will be glad to --

15 MR. FREIDIN: Is it retroactive?

16 MAYOR JONES: She will be glad to supply
17 them after the hearings.

18 THE CHAIRMAN: I trust that parking pass
19 is not good for the City of Toronto?

20 MAYOR JONES: Before I begin, a little
21 preliminary. I apologize, but I have a very special
22 brief case here and this brief case is made of recycled
23 materials, every bit made from the Rome, Italy
24 recycling plant which I visited. And so it's of
25 interest to me because we are a recyclable town now

1 using the blue boxes and we are hoping that much will
2 come from that effort.

3 I also have my bag full of resources and
4 this is a bag presented to me with a picture of my wife
5 when she was smoking. Anyway it also can be recycled.
6 And I have, sir, for each Member of the Board, a copy
7 of my submission. (handed)

8 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

9 MAYOR JONES: Mr. Martel. (handed)

10 MR. MARTEL: Thank you.

11 MAYOR JONES: Mrs. Koven. (handed) And
12 for the two reporters, copies. (handed)

13 Other copies are available at \$5 apiece.
14 I don't want to take up the time of the Board because
15 you are valuable. And I hope today that you are going
16 to hear from citizens of Dryden and area. So I -- do
17 you want to swear me in now?

18 THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, I think that would
19 probably be the appropriate time.

20 HONOURABLE T.S. JONES, Sworn

21 THE CHAIRMAN: I think, Mr. Mayor, we
22 will mark this an exhibit, if you don't mind.

23 MAYOR JONES: Thank you.

24 THE CHAIRMAN: This will be Exhibit 859.

25 MAYOR JONES: I am honoured.

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1 elsewhere and that they will then go back to Thunder
2 Bay and so on.

3 I am well aware that the use of Crown
4 lands of Ontario is an emotional issue with many
5 people. It is a principle of business that a business
6 or operation should be examined from time to time and
7 your Board, Mr. Chairman, is doing that at this time.

8 In my view, it is unfortunate that the
9 legislation that you have to administer was born of a
10 minority government but, since that is a fact, I think
11 that examinations such as you are making can produce
12 some worthwhile recommendations for the province, all
13 the citizens, and in particular, the northern
14 residents.

15 So while I may appear to be critical on
16 certain points, please forgive me. I feel these are
17 constructive criticisms and suggestions and I welcome
18 this opportunity to publicly say them.

19 I admire the people of Toronto and in
20 southern Ontario, but I feel that many forget that the
21 benefits they have and enjoy (which are different from
22 ours) come partly as a result of people working in the
23 north in the resource industries, in all seasons, and
24 in severe climates and outdoor conditions. Many of the
25 dollars earned by these efforts are distributed to

1 provincial and federal governments and help maintain
2 the high standard of living for people in all of
3 Ontario.

4 But, while I admire the people of
5 southern Ontario, I strongly feel the opinions and
6 plans of people who live and work in the north should
7 be given great weight.

8 If development in the north does not
9 result in additional jobs and additional revenues for
10 government treasuries, then the standard of living in
11 all of Ontario will be affected. It is most important
12 that the people in southern Ontario do not treat the
13 plans of the Ministry of Natural Resources and of other
14 government departments for northern Ontario in a
15 distant manner or in an emotional manner. If the
16 resources are not profitably marketed, then all Ontario
17 will suffer, and then we won't need to worry about
18 recreation for a few in distant northern places.

19 A word about my background. I hate to
20 give this, but I think it's necessary so the Board has
21 a feeling for why I am here.

22 I present my remarks today as an
23 undergraduate of the school of hard knocks (and still
24 being educated) who has lived in the north for 64 years
25 with the other 12 -- it should be lived in the north

1 for 76 years with 12 years of my life taken up by four
2 years of military service overseas and eight years a
3 resident of Toronto and Etobicoke. During my years in
4 a large metropolitan city I was able to observe urban
5 living conditions and urban pollution including that of
6 people, noise, garbage, cars and traffic and other
7 urban problems that are very different from ours in the
8 north.

9 I have been an interested onlooker in
10 forests in Ontario since I became manager of a timber
11 operation association after the war in 1946. So, while
12 I have had no practical experience, I have
13 administrative and management experience and
14 observations about forest management in the province of
15 Ontario.

16 Since my retirement from business in '78,
17 I have been involved in municipal activities and have
18 spoken often on behalf of residents of Dryden and other
19 municipalities in regard to the management of our
20 forests and the users of same. This brief which is
21 essentially about multiple use of our Crown lands and
22 my remarks have been authorized by the Council of the
23 Corporation of the Town of Dryden and other
24 municipalities.

25 In my younger days I have made many

1 speeches and at that time I used to refer to myself as
2 a "kid from the sticks". That reference doesn't hold
3 now, so I suppose you could call me an "old square from
4 the sticks". What you call me doesn't make any
5 difference, but I do want to tell you that I have an
6 intense and particular interest in the people who live
7 in northwestern Ontario; the great progress that has
8 been made in my lifetime through the use of our
9 resources; and the great opportunities that now lie
10 ahead for all of us for future development so that our
11 young people have a choice of living and working a full
12 life with the opportunity to earn good wages and a
13 pension and to enjoy nature as I have.

14 I want to talk for a minute about jobs.
15 We need them all. There are several classifications.
16 Permanent jobs which not only pay a good wage, but also
17 provide many benefits including private pension plans,
18 seasonal jobs which may cover a certain season or a set
19 time period, and which generally pay minimum wages,
20 with few benefits other than those legislated by
21 law, and certainly few, if any, private pension plans,
22 and there are temporary jobs, pipeline construction or
23 other special projects, generally pay good wages with
24 benefits but are not of a permanent nature to an area
25 or community.

1 When one speaks about jobs it is simply
2 not good enough to add up the number of people employed
3 without adding up the economic benefit to the person
4 involved as well as to our province and our country.
5 There is no question that a job with a forest-based
6 industry utilizing renewable and non-renewable
7 resources giving year-round employment with many
8 benefits should be the highest priority in our area
9 when looking at development.

10 Seasonal jobs, many of which are taken by
11 students, are very necessary because it enables them to
12 continue their education and every opportunity should
13 be given to enlarge the availability of these jobs.

14 Project jobs are necessary and meaningful
15 to the economy also, but in the planning of the future
16 priorities should be placed on the various types of
17 jobs for the individual in the area.

18 Considering these priorities leads me to
19 the conclusion that multiple use is the best answer to
20 the economic well-being and future of Ontario.

21 To illustrate the opportunities within
22 this area for using surplus fiber, I attach as an
23 exhibit a special issue of the Dryden Observer,
24 Weekender dated September the 14th, 1989 which covers
25 the official opening of a new white paper machine at

1 the Dryden mill of the Canadian Pacific Forest Products
2 Limited September 18th, '89.

3 On the back page of this section I have
4 given my views as to the future situation and
5 possibilities towards expansion of this mill. When we
6 talk about jobs I came across a newspaper clipping that
7 I was just in time to get my secretary to put in here
8 and I read it. It's from the Kenora Miner News:

9 "In the last year, 11 major forestry
10 projects worth \$3.5-billion have been
11 announced. The Alberta government says
12 these projects will create about 10,000
13 construction jobs and over 4,000
14 permanent jobs for Albertans.

15 "Substantial spinoff investment and
16 employment will also be generated," the
17 government predicts in its most recent
18 budget."

19 I just put that -- threw that in there to
20 illustrate what is going on outside of Ontario,
21 expansion for the future in the renewable resources.

22 A word about marketing. I am going to
23 have a drink of water. Thank you, that is fine.

24 None of the reports of your hearing that
25 I have read say very much, if anything, about

1 marketing. Ignoring the fact that resource industries
2 survive and depend mainly on world markets is
3 unforgivable in my view. It is a very basic fact of
4 life that one must produce goods or services that will
5 be bought for dollars. Money for governments is
6 derived mainly from taxpayers and while government
7 services are necessary, they are a direct cost to the
8 taxpayer and should be rigidly controlled.

9 The resource industries depend mainly on
10 world markets and world supply and demands set the
11 price. The fact that costs rise in Ontario operations
12 does not affect the world price.

13 In non-exporting industries, one can
14 generally raise prices when costs go up. For instance,
15 when WCB, Workmen's Compensation costs are up, they are
16 generally affected by -- offset by price increases in
17 the Canadian market. But you can't do that if you are
18 an exporting industry.

19 To use a quote from a former Premier of
20 Saskatchewan:

21 "It is not a lack of money, but a lack
22 of markets, a lack of ability to
23 manufacture goods and sell them at a
24 profit which restricts production and
25 manufacture of natural renewable and

1 non-renewable resources."

2 The point I am making is that if a
3 product cannot be sold for a profit it will not be
4 produced by industry.

5 I know that since 1946, when I joined the
6 forestry industry and later, when I became a manager of
7 the Dryden mill, every year, or several times a year,
8 meetings were held with research and marketing people
9 to see if we could not utilize the poplar growing in
10 northwestern Ontario and examine other suggestions for
11 diversification of products.

12 Market research of poplar end-products,
13 as well as other specific end-products, is a necessity
14 for the fiber to be utilized.

15 In my view, the research efforts of the
16 Ministry of Natural Resources are commendable, but
17 unless there is a market for end-products, no jobs will
18 deliver.

19 A word about revenue from forest users.
20 For many users of the forest, the Ministry simply
21 requires a licence for which they pay a few dollars.
22 The forest industry not only pays for volumes cut but
23 also ground rent and fire protection for areas licensed
24 to them, and the contribution for this source directly
25 to the Ontario government in 87/88 was \$82,900,000.

1 In the last few years a fishing licence
2 has been established for residents and perhaps there
3 should be a greater contribution by way of fees by
4 other users of Crown lands. If (and I say heaven
5 forbid) areas are set aside for tourist management (the
6 proposal would restrict residents from the area) or any
7 other single uses, ground rent, fire tax and payment in
8 lieu of stumpage revenues should be charged.

9 The unfair lumber export tax negotiated
10 by the federal government has had a very serious effect
11 on the Ontario lumber industry resulting in lost jobs
12 which has affected the economy of smaller communities.
13 I suggest the market - revenue and the financial health
14 of these 'users' merit some thought by your Board.

15 A report - a review of competitiveness of
16 northern Ontario industries prepared by consultants for
17 the Premier's Annual Conference in 1988 should be of
18 interest to the Board.

19 Comments from newspaper articles on
20 hearings to date. Since you met here I have followed
21 in various local papers and the Toronto Globe and Mail,
22 written reports of commission hearings. Many times
23 during my reading I have come back in my mind to the
24 purpose of undertaking of your Board which is -
25 repeat - to "provide a continuous and predictable

1 supply of wood for Ontario's forest industries".

2 Many times I have wondered how far the
3 submissions have strayed away from the purpose of that
4 undertaking. I also noticed your comments, Mr.
5 Jeffery, as reported in the Times News, Saturday,
6 January 28th:

7 "We, the Board, walk a fine line. We
8 cannot prevent parties from presenting a
9 fair case. On the other hand, we don't
10 want our parties to waste the Board's
11 time."

12 I think most people in northern Ontario
13 that are aware of your Board's hearing will agree that
14 it is a monumental undertaking. To stress the purpose
15 of your undertaking I repeat, "provide a continuous and
16 predictable supply of wood for Ontario's forest
17 products industry".

18 Your Board certainly has given every
19 opportunity for parties that wish to present their
20 point of view - generally a "special interest" point of
21 view, and most of this has been done through lawyers
22 engaged and paid for their efforts mainly through tax
23 money which has been allocated to certain groups which
24 I, and I am sure many northerners agree with me, has
25 been most unfair in the allocations.

1 It is reported that the Ministry of
2 Natural Resources has already spent more than
3 \$6-million in preparing this case and attending
4 hearings in Thunder Bay and elsewhere.

5 I think public interest groups should
6 really be called "special interest groups", have been
7 subsidized with tax money to present their opposition
8 to the purpose of the undertaking.

9 I read an additional \$450,000 to the.
10 \$300,000 originally has been allocated to help special
11 interest groups - a total of 750,000 bucks paid by the
12 Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of the
13 Environment. Public hearings which began in May, '88
14 were to take 12 to 18 months, but now are not expected
15 to end before 1991.

16 It has been said "that timber management
17 hearings have too many lawyers" - funds for the
18 Ministry of Natural Resources has for lawyers is almost
19 limitless and it appears that others involved feel that
20 they have to match their awesome number of lawyers.

21 After one lawyer's questioning, the Board
22 Chairman asked:

23 "How in management can you prevent things
24 like the drought which may occur from
25 time to time or wind?"

1 The straying from the purpose of the
2 undertaking by the lawyers representing the opponents
3 is amazing.

4 The hearings of the Indian Fishing
5 Agreement Board, which has held public hearings
6 throughout northwestern Ontario, has been reported to
7 the government but there has been no response to date.
8 The eventual response may affect the future supply of
9 fiber and your Board should have that response to fit
10 into your overall judgment.

11 Also, the recent report of Scott, McKay,
12 Bain Health Panel - re the Sioux Lookout zone - "From
13 Here to There: Steps Along the Way", deserves study by
14 your Board for information on the health problems and
15 economic plight of our remote native communities and
16 citizens of northern Ontario.

17 I have also read a notice with a great
18 deal of interest that Roy Bonisteel, the keynote
19 speaker at the 1989 conference held in June at Lakehead
20 University which marked the first time in Canadian
21 history that educators and foresters assembled to
22 compare and discuss programs to educate children of the
23 value of forest.

24 Mr. Bonisteel for 20 years hosted CBC's
25 Man Alive stated:

1 "In the long run the important goal of
2 the environmentalists and the logging
3 industry is the same thing - the security
4 of viable forests. The reason we so
5 often feel these two sides are still far
6 apart is that we are not really speaking
7 the same language."

8 He went on:

9 "We need straight talk from the forest
10 industry and we need informed criticism
11 from the environmentalists. Our youth
12 needs to be told how vital the forest
13 industry is to the Canadian economy -
14 that way they are kept abreast of what
15 may be considered trendier occupations.
16 And they need to be told about methods
17 of sustainable forest management - the
18 way that they are coached on safe sex.
19 We need to involve more children in
20 the forest industry now to encourage
21 society with a commitment and know how to
22 market the best of both sides of the
23 issue for the benefit of all."

24 I have also at this point a report -- a
25 quote from the book "Progress and Privilege" by William

1 Tucker as reported in Business Week, September the
2 13th, 1982. The report states:

3 "Environmentalism is the successor to
4 civil rights as the pre-eminent moral
5 crusade of the well-to-do and much of the
6 intelligencia. These are the same people
7 who were zealous to have other people's
8 children go to school with blacks from
9 the slums in northern cities while their
10 children were notably absent."

11 He pulls no punches! He says:

12 "Wilderness designation, for example,
13 creates "essentially parks for the upper
14 middle class. They are vacation reserves
15 for people who want to rough it - with
16 the assurance that few other people have
17 the time, energy or means to follow them
18 into this solitude."

19 I suggest the book is well worth reading.

20 And then again in my mind I come back to
21 the purpose of the undertaking, "provide a continuous
22 and predictable supply of wood for Ontario's forest
23 products industry".

24 It was interesting to read in the
25 submission of the Ontario Forest Industries Association

1 and the Ontario Lumber Manufacturers' Association that:

2 "The associations recognize and support
3 the legitimate use of non-industry forest
4 users. To put it very simply, the
5 associations support the concept of
6 integrated resource management.

7 Furthermore, the association believe that
8 their members have a good record of
9 accommodating this interest to date in
10 a responsible and capable fashion, and
11 that they continue to do so in the future
12 within the confines of the general
13 framework laid out in the Class
14 Environmental Assessment Document."

15 I have had two or three personal
16 conversations with Dean Gordon Baskerville of the
17 Department of Forestry, University of New Brunswick.
18 He is a recognized international authority and I have
19 always found his comments of great interest and to the
20 point.

21 I'm sure that you are aware that in
22 recent years he made a study at the request of the
23 Ontario government of the management of the Ministry of
24 Natural Resources and his report, as reported in the
25 press, was high in praise for the field staff of the

1 Ministry of Natural Resources but critical of the head
2 office and some policies. He made many
3 recommendations, but I don't recall seeing any public
4 response to his recommendations other than the Minister
5 at that time saying:

6 "I have asked my Deputy Minister to study
7 the report and report back."

8 Dean Baskerville stressed to me that you
9 can't regard the forests of Ontario as one block and
10 come up with a meaningful total inventory of an overall
11 policy for the forests of Ontario. He stressed to me
12 that you must consider each watershed as a separate
13 identity and you can make some comments and predictions
14 in each, but lumping them together may well give one an
15 erroneous report. In other words, one cannot
16 generalize about the forests in the Province of Ontario
17 without being specific about certain areas.

18 In his report, as I recall it, he also
19 stated that he found the Ministry offices at regional
20 and district levels very up-to-date and competent but
21 head office and their policies needed attention.

22 I suggest to the Board that in
23 compilation of your report Dr. Baskerville's
24 observations for improvement in the management of
25 natural resources in the Province of Ontario be

1 reviewed and given due weight.

2 I read an article recently entitled
3 "Temagami Wilderness Under Seige" in the February/March
4 issue of Canadian Geographic, 1989. In this article
5 the author, Ben Moise, refers to a statement quoted as
6 follows:

7 "Jack Craik also lives in New Liskeard.
8 He is President of the Ontario Federation
9 of Anglers and Hunters. In an
10 increasingly urbanized nation hunters and
11 fishermen are under seige, and Craik has
12 certainly felt that pressure. The
13 preservationists are using the canoe
14 people to get at the lumber people and
15 ultimately and at the hunter", he said.
16 Craik goes on:
17 "I am a lobbyist too. But today's
18 government is part of that well-planned
19 political agenda that the
20 preservationists have put in place over
21 the years. While we were busy enhancing
22 our wildlife, we were not aware of this
23 and allowed it to happen. The resource
24 industry is just now wise to it and we
25 are suffering the consequences."

1 Also, I heard David Suzuki talking about
2 Temagami, and he said:

3 "What's a few jobs compared to the
4 wilderness?"

5 Mr. Craik said:

6 "Well nothing, unless it's your job."

7 Another quote from the same article is as
8 follows:

9 "The local economy is based on the long
10 history of resource extraction, resources
11 that have been squeezed pretty hard. It
12 is an economy in long-term decline. In
13 contrast to booming southern Ontario,
14 this region suffers from chronic
15 unemployment and a population that has
16 been declining for decades; it is the
17 appalachia of Ontario. "

18 Well, I cannot agree that the resource
19 extraction industry is an "economy in long-term
20 decline." Just look at the report from -- that I've
21 just read from Alberta.

22 Other market reports that I read all
23 indicate a growing market for pulp and paper products,
24 and I am sure that other speakers have already covered
25 the economic future of the forest products industry in

1 Ontario and I don't propose to go into that. I simply
2 make the statement - my information is that there is a
3 growing market in the world market for Ontario wood
4 products.

5 In 1981 and '82 I presented papers to the
6 Ontario Land Use Plan Meetings and the Conservation
7 Council of Ontario. I quoted four experienced people
8 that it was my pleasure to work with and in whom I have
9 great faith. Here are three of the quotes.

10 Alf Allin, a very experienced practical
11 man, retired, now living in Atikokan. He said in part:

12 "If overmature timber is not utilized
13 within a 10-15 year period after
14 classification, it is lost to the
15 detriment of all concerned, not even to
16 mention the high fire hazard created by
17 such an area. It is practically
18 beyond comprehension the amounts of
19 overmature and wind-thrown timber that
20 deteriorate in reserve holdings such as
21 Quetico and Algonquin Parks. It amounts
22 to thousands of board feet and cunits per
23 year. Yet, there are wilderness groups
24 seeking for even more areas from the
25 Ministry of Natural Resources to add to

1 this already appalling situation. This,
2 from my point of view, is a sheer waste
3 of our forest resources, and I am sure
4 that I would have the support of the vast
5 majority of forestry-oriented people to
6 have such situations eliminated. The
7 same situation applies to the vast areas
8 that are set aside in reserve and
9 protection strips around our lakes,
10 rivers and streams. However, this does
11 not mean our parks and reserve strips
12 should be denuded or clearcut of timber,
13 rather, should be selectively cut. This
14 system is carried out in all European
15 countries, and believe me, it works also
16 and looks beautiful. With careful
17 planning and proper methods of harvesting
18 instituted, all our parks and reserve
19 lands can be used and no one will suffer
20 through such action. It is a foregone
21 conclusion that, unless we look towards
22 100% utilization, a severe and serious
23 timber shortage will result in the
24 accessible areas. Futhermore, nothing
25 looks more attractive then a well-kept

1 living forest void of decay, windfall and
2 'jack-strawed' budworm kill. Such a
3 forest is impossible to have, use and
4 enjoy if the area is kept in a primitive
5 or wilderness state, and I can certainly
6 sympathize with the majority of public
7 opinions that object to these practices."

8 End of Mr. Allin's quote.

9 Mr. Joe Sniezek, an electrical engineer
10 who spent the best part of his life as a forest
11 operator and now resides in Keewatin said in part:

12 "The area generally was a good logging
13 chance and from 1946 to 1956 was logged
14 by all the methods prevalent at that
15 time. Unfortunately the area around had
16 suffered a severe spruce worm epidemic
17 and we were only able to salvage a small
18 percentage of what had been a terrific
19 stand of white pine. In 1978, Bob Blais
20 and the Roses visited us and we went up
21 the Red Lake Road and spent a couple of
22 days inspecting the cut-overs. Since
23 then I have spent an additional 10 days
24 on the Patricia limits. I am sorry that
25 I had not taken photos of those areas

1 some 35 years ago. We were all surprised
2 at how well nature had hidden our tracks.
3 Camp sites were all grown in, roads
4 completely disappeared, and lots of good
5 young trees were growing all over the
6 place even on the poorer sites. These
7 were areas that had regenerated
8 naturally, today with stricter harvesting
9 controls being exercised, improved
10 utilization (species and size),
11 scarifying, seeding planting, I certainly
12 do not fear for the future of our
13 forests."

14 And then Mr. Gordon Withenshaw, well
15 known in northwestern Ontario, just recently deceased,
16 an experienced operator living in Thunder Bay stated:

17 "From the standpoint of future wood
18 supply for our mills, my observations are
19 that areas that were logged up to the
20 early 1960's by the methods then in use,
21 are of no great concern, and will produce
22 a good crop at maturity, providing enough
23 attention is paid to better and faster
24 fire protection, and suppression, and
25 close observation for bug infestation

1 and quick, thorough treatment as
2 required. From the early 1960's onward,
3 the trend to year-round extraction took
4 place, and with it the advent of heavy
5 machine equipment which severely damaged
6 the normal residual stands. Needless to
7 say, the efforts put forth in planting or
8 seeding this area was far from adequate
9 and a concentrated effort must now be
10 made and continued if we are all to have
11 an assured supply of raw material for our
12 mills in perpetuity. My feeling is that
13 it is not too late to do this if a
14 sincere effort is made by both government
15 and industry and that it is carried
16 on..."

17 Most important this:

18 "...and that it is carried on regardless
19 of the ups and downs of the economy."

20 Because that's something that nature
21 doesn't recognize. He goes on:

22 "Park areas have been a concern of both
23 environmentalists and industry for quite
24 a number of years and I have always
25 maintained that no area should be

1 set aside in perpetuity for any one
2 purpose when it can be a benefit to each
3 and every one of us. The logging of
4 parks can be done very easily on a
5 selective basis using winter operations
6 only and limiting the size of the stump
7 to road machines to track laying units of
8 not over five feet in width. This can be
9 done without establishing camps as such
10 within the park area. This would be
11 good for the parks and good for the
12 economy and within a ten-year period I
13 think the environmentalists would hardly
14 know the area had been logged.

15 I want to say a word about the mining
16 industry because, while it is a non-renewable industry,
17 it generally takes place in the forested areas and is a
18 very important industry. It is a very important
19 industry. While using a non-renewable resource, the
20 mining industry operations affect many centres and
21 provide jobs wherever a mine is operating.

22 Much exploration has been carried on in
23 the last five years, and while results have been
24 encouraging, market conditions do not always provide
25 the opportunity to start a mine. However, market

1 conditions change from time to time and it is possible
2 that Ontario could expand this industry and provide
3 more jobs in the north, mainly in remote locations, and
4 this industry should be encouraged to permit the
5 establishment of more mines. Exploration should be
6 encouraged on all Crown lands, including wilderness
7 areas, reserves and parks.

8 The interesting arrangement for the
9 employment of natives in the new Placerdome Mine in
10 Pickle Lake is most encouraging.

11 Parks. As I think about parks, I think
12 of the object of this Commission which is "to provide a
13 continuous and predictable supply of wood for Ontario's
14 forest products industry". Every time a park is
15 established it takes away practically -- from
16 practically all users, except recreationalists, a large
17 area that could be developed by several users.

18 I am reminded of a statement by Leo
19 Bernier, former Minister of Northern Affairs, on a
20 radio interview in 1982 in which he said, and I quote -
21 this is Leo Bernier:

22 "I think we have lost sight of the
23 multiple use aspect of our resources.
24 When I look at the map itself and see the
25 number of parks and wilderness areas

1 that have been planned for northwestern
2 Ontario, I have to tell you that I can't
3 live with it -- my constituents will not
4 let me live with it. I've made this
5 known to the officials. When you compare
6 what's being planned for northwest
7 Ontario and what's being planned for
8 northeast Ontario - the relationship is
9 totally out of whack, really. I guess
10 I'm one of those that's lived on the
11 resources - lived in this area for a
12 better part of 50 years and I've seen the
13 wilderness areas remain the same for 50
14 years, believe me. I can go back to
15 Hudson. Things haven't changed in 50
16 years. A few trees have been removed, a
17 few roads put in, but if I want
18 wilderness, I tell you, I can get lots of
19 it. And to designate huge areas and
20 sterilize them and take them out of any
21 productive capacity that will provide
22 jobs and provide this area with an
23 economic base is something we just can't
24 afford - we just can't afford, because we
25 are so resource-oriented. I think

1 sometimes that these planners kind of
2 forget that. We start worrying about
3 (you know), 50 years or 100 years from
4 now. I lived through the Quetico
5 situation where we sterilized a huge area
6 south of Atikokan. Now the people are
7 starting to say - it's costing the
8 taxpayer more money to have that every
9 year. Trees are like people you know -
10 they grow up, they get old, they die -
11 they should be harvested for the benefit
12 to the people with some control, care,
13 regulations - no problem. But I think
14 the multiple use aspect is the route we
15 have to go and that to me is not coming
16 through strong enough in the plan that we
17 we are engaged in now."

18 Ontario is leading not only Canada but
19 other areas in the establishment of parks and if the
20 establishment of new parks is necessary, then they
21 should be located in areas that people, mainly from
22 southern Ontario and the United States, can make use of
23 them on a revenue-producing basis.

24 I digress, Mr. Chairman, before the
25 treasurer allocates large sums to develop remote parks,

1 wilderness areas or single-use areas, the Ontario
2 government should allocate funds for the development of
3 extended care facilities and improved facilities to all
4 hospitals in northern Ontario.

5 I was encouraged when the Ministry of
6 Natural Resources issued in February, 1987 the
7 statement:

8 "Timber Management Guidelines for
9 the Protection of Tourism Value."

10 I think a fine booklet. These guidelines
11 are a result of two major groups, forestry and tourism,
12 addressing issues of major concern and arriving at
13 mutual conclusions with the help of the Ministry of
14 Natural Resources. More of this "problem-solving" and
15 "communication" is needed.

16 So I get to the last orange page,
17 Recommendations. That the multiple use of Ontario's
18 forests be government policy, that multiple use of
19 Ontario's forests be government policy with:

20 (A) A statement by the Ontario
21 government that the Crown lands of Ontario will
22 continue to be operated on a multiple-use basis;

23 (B) That the Ministry of Natural
24 Resources remain the responsible Ministry for matters
25 of broad policy responsible to the cabinet and the

1 government;

2 (C) That the report of Dr. Gordon
3 Baskerville be reviewed and be made public and his
4 recommendations for improved management practice be
5 responded to by the Ministry;

6 (D) Adequate forest protection has been
7 the responsibility of the Ministry of Natural Resources
8 and it should remain so. This responsibility includes
9 the protection of the forest, not only from forest
10 fires, but from insects and disease;

11 (E) Adequate regeneration. The forest
12 management agreements which have been in effect for a
13 number of years now and cover certain areas should
14 continue. Other areas are the responsibility of the
15 Ministry and budgets should be provided to adequately
16 look after the regeneration in such areas;

17 (F) More intensive fish and wildlife
18 research;

19 (G) Job opportunities. With world
20 markets increasing, Ontario should be able to take its
21 share and create jobs for residents of the north;

22 (H) Recreational use for all.
23 Reconsider the locking up of large areas in
24 inaccessible locations so they can't be used by people
25 generally. Amend park regulations to allow for

1 restricted development and utilization as decided by
2 the Ministry of Natural Resources.

3 Mr. Chairman, your Board, as you have
4 said, must listen to all but, as always, input must be
5 properly weighted. It is strongly recommended that the
6 Board give full consideration to the voices of
7 northerners and northern associations.

8 The presentations and recommendations to
9 your Board by the Northwestern -- Northeastern Chamber
10 of Commerce and by the Northwestern Associated Chambers
11 of Commerce, in association with the municipalities of
12 Red Lake and Ear Falls, deserve much weight in your
13 deliberations and judgment.

14 I close with a plea and a prayer. Your
15 Board has the monumental task of recommendations "to
16 provide a continuous and predictable supply of wood for
17 Ontario's forest industry". May you be strong in your
18 judgments and consider our best renewal resource - the
19 citizens of northern Ontario who live, work and play in
20 all senses in this bountiful land and contribute much
21 to the economy and standard of living to the people of
22 Ontario and Canada by the fruits of their labour.

23 May the Lord guide you and help you!

24 Mr. Chairman, I thank you.

25 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Mayor.

1 Just before you leave the podium, are there any of the
2 parties present who may wish to ask Mr. Mayor any
3 questions on his presentation to the Board?

4 (no response)

5 Very well. Thank you very much, Mr.
6 Mayor.

7 MAYOR JONES: Thank you. If anybody
8 wants any of the books that I referred to, I have
9 copies of them.

10 I thank you, sir.

11 THE CHAIRMAN: Very well, ladies and
12 gentlemen. Is there anybody else that wishes to make a
13 submission to the Board?

14 (no response)

15 Mr. Hanna?

16 MR. HANNA: Mr. Chairman, if I might make
17 a suggestion, I know there's a number of people that
18 want to make presentations. There is a problem of
19 scheduling in terms of people coming forward and people
20 have got jobs and all the other commitments that we
21 have.

22 I am wondering if - I haven't got a
23 suggestion - but I know a number of people have come
24 forward to me asking when I might come before the Board
25 to make my presentation. And I'm really open to trying

1 to figure out a way that we might be able to give the
2 public some way to, if you will, schedule a time so
3 they don't have to sit for the next two days.

4 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, we certainly put out
5 that suggestion over the last few days, both through
6 the Board's 1-800 number and I think in the notices
7 advertising this particular session, that if these
8 people would contact the Board's hearing liaison
9 officer we would attempt to schedule them at a specific
10 time.

11 The Mayor did just that, as well as I
12 think one or two other people that we are aware of.
13 There is a gentleman coming tonight to speak
14 specifically at 7:00 p.m.

15 I think what we could do at this point,
16 if there is anybody in the room in that category, is
17 that we could take a brief adjournment and Michele
18 Duvaul, who is the Board's hearing liaison officer who
19 is standing up at the moment, could kindly take their
20 names, if any of those people are here, and when we
21 return we can schedule the people in some kind of order
22 depending on how many there are.

23 MR. HANNA: I appreciate that very much,
24 Mr. Chairman.

25 THE CHAIRMAN: Failing that, for the

1 evening session, if anybody would again contact Ms.
2 Duvaul and indicate what time this evening they would
3 like to address the Board or tomorrow afternoon or
4 tomorrow evening, they could do it in that fashion as
5 well.

6 MR. HANNA: That would be excellent, Mr.
7 Chairman. Thank you very much.

8 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay.

9 Mr. Freidin?

10 MR. FREIDIN: Mr. Chairman, apropos of my
11 opening remarks, there was only one matter that was
12 raised by Mr. Jones that I would want to ask the panel
13 if they could respond.

14 It is a matter I think really by way of
15 clarification and that really relates to the comments
16 or the understanding Mr. Jones has regarding the manner
17 in which the Ministry responded or did not respond to
18 the Baskerville Audit Report.

19 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, do any counsel have
20 any objections to Mr. Freidin putting that question to
21 this panel and having the panel answer directly?

22 MR. COSMAN: No, Mr. Chairman.

23 THE CHAIRMAN: Very well. Go ahead, Mr.
24 Freidin.

25 MR. FREIDIN: Well, I will put it to you,

1 Mr. Clark, as you have been designated as the person
2 who was going to handle or field the questions and
3 assign them if necessary.

4 It is just that I would ask you to
5 respond to what the Ministry has done in response to
6 the report or the audit of Dean Baskerville?

7 MR. CLARK: Yes, I can do that. Mr.
8 Jones, in response to the Baskerville Report, the
9 Ministry did produce a 16-point action plan which it's
10 in the process of implementing right now.

11 I should also point out that the Board
12 has called Dean Baskerville as a witness and he will be
13 attending the hearings probably some time around
14 Christmas, so that the issues that he raised in his
15 report, and I have no doubt our response to the report
16 and the actions that we have taken in response to his
17 recommendations will be subject to scrutiny at that
18 time.

19 THE CHAIRMAN: And, Mr. Jones, we might
20 further add that Dean Baskerville's Report was filed in
21 these proceedings I believe as Exhibit No. 16, so in
22 that sense it is public; and, secondly, the Ministry's
23 response to that report was also filed in these
24 proceedings as exhibit number...?

25 Mr. Freidin?

1 MR. FREIDIN: 16 I believe.

2 THE CHAIRMAN: 16? No, 16 was the
3 Baskerville Report.

4 MR. FREIDIN: Oh, the response. I would
5 have to get the exact number. We can provide that to
6 Mr. Jones.

7 THE CHAIRMAN: In any event, Mr. Jones,
8 the response of the Ministry has also been filed in
9 writing as an exhibit in these proceedings and we will
10 get you the number of that so if you wish to review
11 what that response was, it will be available for you.

12 MAYOR JONES: Thank you very much for
13 that information, sir.

14 From where I sit in the sticks, there was
15 much written about the report. The last I saw about it
16 in the press was the statement I made, but I am glad to
17 know that, sir, and I will look further for it.

18 Thank you very much.

19 THE CHAIRMAN: I think, from the Board's
20 memory, Dean Baskerville has been referred to in the
21 evidence almost 900 times since the beginning of the
22 hearing, so we are well aware of the report.

23 Very well. The Board will take a brief
24 adjournment for 15 minutes and then we will come back
25 and deal with any further questions.

1 Thank you.

2 ---Recess taken at 3:05 p.m.

3 ---On resuming at 3:25 p.m.

4 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Be seated,
5 please.

6 Ladies and gentlemen, we've had a request
7 from Ms. Marilyn Bilsbarrow to address the Board. Is
8 she here at the moment?

9 Would you like to come forward, ma'am.

10 MS. BILSBARROW: Good afternoon.
11 Unfortunately, I am not as prepared as Mayor Jones was.
12 I don't have additional copies to provide.

13 THE CHAIRMAN: That's fine.

14 MS. BILSBARROW: And it's just a
15 presentation.

16 THE CHAIRMAN: Do you wish to be sworn?

17 MS. BILSBARROW: I'm not going to be
18 asking any questions.

19 THE CHAIRMAN: But you are going to be
20 making a submission?

21 MS. BILSBARROW: Yes.

22 THE CHAIRMAN: And taking a position on
23 something?

24 MS. BILSBARROW: It's an opinion as a
25 concerned citizen.

1 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. Would you mind
2 coming forward and being sworn.

3 MS. BILSBARROW: Sure.

4 MARILYN BILSBARROW, Sworn

5 MS. BILSBARROW: Good afternoon. My name
6 is Marilyn Bilsbarrow. I have resided in Dryden for
7 the past six years. I have been an avid hunter and
8 fisherman all my life.

9 I presently operate a motel here in town
10 with my husband and I am secretary of the Patricia
11 Region Tourist Council. I am also secretary of the
12 Dryden District Conservation Club.

13 Last year I was a Tourism Director for
14 the Dryden Chamber of Commerce. For the past five
15 years I have solely owned and operated the Outpost in
16 Dryden which is a hunting supply and fishing tackle
17 store.

18 I also write a weekly outdoor column for
19 a local newspaper and a monthly article for the
20 Northwestern Ontario Fishing and Hunting Magazine out
21 of Thunder Bay.

22 THE CHAIRMAN: Excuse me. Can you get
23 everything?

24 THE REPORTER: No.

25 THE CHAIRMAN: Could you just slow down

1 just a little bit because the court reporters are
2 trying to take this all down.

3 MS. BILSBARROW: I should have memorized
4 it.

5 I would like to be totally honest with
6 you right off the bat and tell you that I don't
7 understand what is going on. I have read all sorts of
8 different articles on environment assessment, but it's
9 still clear as mud.

10 The main concern that I have is that
11 consideration is going to be given to all aspects of
12 the forest, not just the timber but for all of the
13 things that go with it, the animals that we hunt, the
14 animals that we trap, the fish, the birds, the
15 vegetation, et cetera, and these considerations cannot
16 be made just for today, it has to be of concern what is
17 going to happen in 50 or a 150 years.

18 I have been to some of the open houses
19 that the MNR have conducted in the Dryden District,
20 whether it was for timber management areas or the
21 recent fish management policy.

22 I do consider myself a concerned citizen.
23 The MNR staff here are very helpful and I don't envy
24 their position but, in most cases, you have to be a
25 biologist or a forester with a long degree to

1 understand what they are saying.

2 I have written my opinion to the Ministry
3 on different occasions and, yes, they are sympathetic
4 with what you say, but concerns of all user groups must
5 be taken into consideration since all of the user
6 groups in fact should have equal rights to the use of
7 the Crown land.

8 How can I, a normal concerned everyday
9 businessperson, possibly argue against educated people
10 who get paid to know what is going on? I do want to
11 understand. I just find it very difficult to
12 comprehend the reams and reams of paper put out on
13 issues such as this. Even if I could afford to
14 purchase the transcripts of the hearings, it would take
15 weeks to sort out.

16 Someone might ask: What is the value of
17 a fish or a moose or a tree, what value should come
18 first? I suppose that the answer to that question will
19 change from person to person depending on who is asked.

20 A tree is so important in this neck of
21 the woods because it provides not only habitat for our
22 wildlife, it also supplies industry and employment.
23 It's a very fine line that has to be walked and I feel
24 that the public has to be more informed before they can
25 give an educated answer.

1 I will be blunt with you, even the notice
2 in the paper about this information session was
3 difficult to understand. I think in order to reach the
4 public and get the public to come out to these meetings
5 it is very important to let them feel comfortable and
6 not intimidated.

7 Things have to be said sometimes in
8 layman's terms. It's very frustrating for your average
9 sportsman or trapper to come out to management meetings
10 and ask questions which they feel are elementary or
11 ineffective. I am sure that sometimes they perceive
12 that it is a waste of time to attend since the
13 government agency appears to have already made up its
14 mind what direction it is taking.

15 As an average concerned citizen and
16 businessperson it is impossible to keep up with
17 everything that is happening today in our province and
18 country. Just, for example, there are lots of new
19 events to keep on top of: pay equity, payroll tax,
20 WHMIS - which is the Workplace Hazardous Materials
21 Information System - never mind the new federal sales
22 tax. That is just what a businessperson has to be
23 aware of.

24 What about the new parks policy too.
25 More and more land is being given to Crown parks and,

1 therefore, more and more land is being taken away from
2 the hunter, the fisherman, minnow harvester, trappers,
3 miners. To keep on top of all these matters is a
4 full-time job.

5 Just to sum this up in a short time, I
6 would like to say that I hope that this Board will take
7 into consideration the fact that there should be a
8 maximum benefit for all parties concerned, whether they
9 be a hunter, a fisherman a lumberjack, an Indian or
10 just a concerned citizen.

11 Please give everyone a fair shake and
12 remember that Ontario is such a huge area situations
13 cannot possibly be the same throughout the province. I
14 would like to take a minute of your time and tell you
15 my conservation pledge as an angler and hunter.

16 I give my pledge as a Canadian to save
17 and faithfully defend from waste the natural resources
18 of my country, its soils, its minerals, its air, water,
19 forests and wildlife. I believe in this, may everyone
20 else.

21 Thank you.

22 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Ms. Bilshaw.
23 I can assure you on behalf of the Board that we
24 certainly will be taking into account everybody's point
25 of view.

1 The Board can well appreciate how complex
2 these proceedings must appear. Having said that, you
3 must also realize that a number of interests are being
4 considered at this hearing and I would suggest that one
5 of the reasons that the hearing is taking so long is
6 that because all of the parties and all of the various
7 interests have to be taken into account.

8 The public sessions that the Board is
9 holding around the province is specifically to obtain
10 the input of people like yourself who, for one reason
11 or another, can't attend on a full-time basis when the
12 parties are presenting their evidence on a daily basis.

13 Notwithstanding that, I can assure you
14 that the Board is considering certainly not only the
15 Ministry's position but the position of every other
16 party who has come forward in these proceedings and it
17 is our obligation under the provisions of the
18 Environmental Assessment Act to look at all of the
19 impacts arising from the activities proposed by the
20 Ministry.

21 So it may not appear from your sporadic
22 reading of the transcripts that we are perhaps taking
23 due consideration of other interests, but I can assure
24 you on behalf of the Board that the Board is doing just
25 that.

1 Thank you.

2 MS. BILSBARROW: Thank you.

3 MR. MARTEL: If you can figure it out in
4 two or three weeks - I think you said that - it took
5 you two or three weeks, you are much better than most
6 of us here. I have been at it a year and a half, I am
7 still trying to figure it out.

8 THE CHAIRMAN: Very well. Are there any
9 questions from anybody arising out of Ms. Bilsbarrow's
10 presentation to the Board?

11 Mr. Hanna?

12 MR. HANNA: I just have two questions for
13 her, Mr. Chairman.

14 How shall we do this?

15 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, if you would just
16 put your question from the --

17 MR. HANNA: I just wanted to ask the
18 witness --

19 THE CHAIRMAN: Very well.

20 MR. HANNA: Ms. Bilsbarrow I have got two
21 questions for you.

22 The first relates to your matter of not
23 understanding the timber management planning process
24 and how everything that is going on here, and
25 notwithstanding what is going on in this room, what is

1 going on in fisheries management plans and individual
2 management plans and whatever.

3 One of the proposals that my client, the
4 Ontario Federation of Anglers & Hunters, is considering
5 is that rather than having the planning team, are you
6 familiar with what the planning team is in terms of
7 timber management planning?

8 MS. BILSBARROW: As in this district you
9 mean?

10 MR. HANNA: Maybe perhaps I could just
11 ask the Chairman, if I could -- I haven't had a chance
12 to explain this to her.

13 But the planning team is made up of
14 foresters from industry and the Ministry and Ministry
15 personnel with the possibility of other government
16 agencies acting as advisors.

17 One of the suggestions that the
18 Federation of Anglers and Hunters is suggesting --
19 considering putting forward is that that planning team
20 be expanded to include other interest groups, other
21 interest groups being anglers, hunters, trappers,
22 tourist operators, native groups.

23 If that was -- if that was adopted, do
24 you feel that would help people like yourself, at least
25 representative people like yourself understand the

1 timber management planning process?

2 MS. BILSBARROW: Yes, definitely and I
3 think it would be much better.

4 THE REPORTER: Sorry, I couldn't hear
5 you.

6 THE CHAIRMAN: Sorry, could you just --

7 MS BILSBARROW: Oh, I'm sorry. I said,
8 yes, I thought that was a very good idea and I felt it
9 would be more than fair.

10 MR. HANNA: One of the other problems you
11 face, that I think the Board is very sensitive to this,
12 and that is the difficulty that individual citizens
13 have in understanding the complexity of the issues and
14 even members of the Board have sometimes in
15 understanding the reams of information brought before
16 them.

17 I am interested in seeing what your view
18 is of public interest groups and their role in trying
19 to, if you will, represent the public's interest in
20 those sort of things. What I am specifically
21 interested in asking you is, in coming forward as an
22 individual citizen, you are being asked very technical
23 type questions that you feel inadequate to answer, that
24 is the gist of what you said.

25 THE CHAIRMAN: Just hold on, Mr. Hanna,

1 with respect, I don't -- I am not sure that Ms.
2 Bilsbarrow's submission was, is that she is having
3 difficulty answering technical questions put to her.

4 I don't think that was the gist of your
5 submission. You I think indicated that when you were
6 questioning participants of the Ministry at open houses
7 and what not, some of the answers given were somewhat
8 technical and you may have had some difficulty in
9 understanding the answers. Is that not correct?

10 MS. BILSBARROW: No, not necessarily.

11 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay.

12 MS. BILSBARROW: I think what has
13 happened is, if you go to the Ministry to an open house
14 they are very, very helpful and there is no problem
15 there. But, as I said, quite often you have to be a
16 forester or a biologist to really understand what they
17 are saying or I could maybe go up to them and say: Oh,
18 gee, I know that there is moose in this area or there
19 is trout in these areas, but I am not the educated
20 person to decide, and I think in order for us to be
21 informed of what is going on there should be another
22 way for us to be told other than open houses, as Mr.
23 Hanna was suggesting, perhaps other people could be on
24 committees. I think that is an excellent suggestion.

25 THE CHAIRMAN: And then explain it to you

1 at a later time at another meeting of your group or
2 something like that?

3 MS. BILSBARROW: Sure. Whether I am
4 secretary of a tourism association or a conservation
5 club or the Chamber of Commerce, I think that's an
6 excellent suggestion that other people be allowed to
7 sit in.

8 THE CHAIRMAN: Very well.

9 MR. HANNA: Those are my questions, Mr.
10 Chairman.

11 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Hanna.

12 Thank you, Ms. Bilsbarrow.

13 Is there anybody else at this time that
14 would like to address the Board or ask questions of the
15 Ministry's panel?

16 Very well, ladies and gentlemen, if there
17 is no other presentations to be made this afternoon,
18 the Board proposes on adjourning this proceeding until
19 this evening at 7:00 p.m.

20 We understand that there is two or three
21 people that will be addressing the Board who have come
22 forward to this point and indicated such this evening
23 and there are a number that wish to address the Board
24 at both sessions tomorrow, both in the afternoon and
25 the evening session as well.

1 So the Board wants to thank all of you
2 for coming out to this session and we will now adjourn
3 until 7:00 p.m. this evening.

4 Thank you.

5 ---Recess taken at 3:50 p.m.

6 ---On resuming at 7:05 p.m.

7 THE CHAIRMAN: Good evening, ladies and
8 gentlemen. Please be seated.

9 We realize there may be a number of
10 people who were also here this afternoon, the Board
11 nevertheless wants to make some introductory remarks
12 for those that did not attend the afternoon session.

13 First of all, we would like to introduce
14 the panel. My name is Michael Jeffery, I chair the
15 Environmental Assessment Board and chair this hearing.
16 To my immediate right is Anne Koven, a member of the
17 Board, and to my immediate left is Elie Martel,
18 vice-chair of the Board.

19 Those of you who are attending tonight's
20 session for the first time will see a panel of
21 witnesses on our right. They are representatives of
22 the Ministry of Natural Resources and they are here at
23 the request of the Board in order that they might
24 provide answers to some questions that some of you may
25 have.

1 As you are probably aware, the hearings
2 have been going on in Thunder Bay for some time,
3 approximately 16 or 17 months, and a lot of evidence is
4 now on the record. Most of you in areas other than
5 Thunder Bay can follow along with the proceedings by
6 looking at the transcripts which have been deposited in
7 a number of repositories around the province and others
8 may be following some coverage of the hearing through
9 the news media.

10 Now, the witnesses that we have
11 represent, starting from the far end...

12 ---Discussion off the record

13 THE CHAIRMAN: Sorry. Mr. Kennedy on the
14 end is a forester and he will supposedly be able to
15 answer questions related to any of the forestry
16 concerns. I say supposedly because there are a number
17 of other foresters representing a number of other
18 parties who may not always share the same opinion or
19 point of view.

20 Mr. Tupling is the district manager and
21 he is here to answer concerns of a localized nature in
22 the sense of anything that may be occurring with
23 respect to the undertaking within the Dryden District,
24 and Mr. Cam Clark is here to put forward any
25 clarification of the Ministry's position with respect

1 to socio-economic issues, and Mr. Dave Hogg is here as
2 a wildlife specialist to answer questions in that area.

3 Any of you who wish to make a submission
4 to the Board are free to do so by stepping forward to
5 the podium. It is not the Board's intention with
6 members of the public to have the persons coming
7 forward sworn unless they wish to be sworn.

8 We would like to keep this proceeding as
9 informal as possible and we feel that any submission
10 that you make to the Board will be duly recorded and
11 considered by the Board, the same as any witness giving
12 evidence and going through the formalities of being
13 sworn.

14 In addition, if you wish to ask any
15 questions concerning the undertaking or concerning
16 matters of clarification, we would ask you to put the
17 question to this panel and if they are in a position to
18 answer it they will do so; if not, they will also
19 indicate that they can't or for whatever reason are
20 unable to.

21 We are also going to permit the other
22 members of the public, if they should wish, to comment
23 on anything that is said by any of the persons coming
24 forward to do so as well.

25 In addition, if you are making a

1 submission to the Board, then we will offer an
2 opportunity for any of the other parties to ask you
3 some questions concerning your submission.

4 Once again, the purpose of this session
5 tonight is to offer people in the Dryden area and any
6 of the surrounding areas an opportunity to come before
7 the Board and make your own views known to the Board.
8 We will be holding a further session tomorrow afternoon
9 and a subsequent session after that tomorrow evening,
10 so that we feel that within the two days that we are
11 briefly here we should be in a position to have an
12 opportunity to consider the views put forward by
13 citizens who are unable to attend the hearings in
14 Thunder Bay on a regular basis.

15 As you are also probably aware, we will
16 be visiting some 14 other centres across the province
17 in the near future. The Dryden portion of this hearing
18 represents the first time that we have left Thunder
19 Bay, so to speak, in terms of the formal hearings.
20 We have of course been around the province now on four
21 site visits, visiting various areas and looking at
22 various activities as well. We will probably continue
23 that practice for the rest of the hearing in other
24 areas.

25 Therefore, we have had two requests, one

1 from a Mr. Greg Hlady. If he is present we are
2 prepared to hear from you, Mr. Hlady.

3 I hope I have pronounced your name
4 correctly.

5 MR. HLADY: That's correct. Thank you.

6 My submission deals primarily with
7 principles which I believe are appropriate in providing
8 the framework for resource management issues in this
9 province. The undertaking proposed by the Ministry of
10 Natural Resources does not address many of the social,
11 cultural, environmental or long-term economic concerns
12 of the people, communities and many of the agencies
13 which serve their interests. Rather, the undertaking
14 focuses on facilitating the expeditious removal of
15 timber from public lands without conducting detailed
16 investigations into the specific impacts on the
17 environment which those actions will create.

18 While it may be in the interest of a
19 handful of timber companies to circumvent the process
20 of individual environmental assessments, it is surely
21 not in the interests of the people of Ontario either in
22 social, cultural, environmental or ultimately economic
23 terms.

24 While the issue here is timber
25 management, I believe that it is necessary to approach

1 the larger issue of resource management as it concerns
2 all public land use activities. These issues cannot be
3 dealt with in isolation as they deal with ecosystem
4 components and socio-economic and cultural realities
5 which are inextricably linked in their overall impacts.

6 A coordinated resource management
7 strategy must be the ultimate outcome of this process.
8 In addition to providing for the overall socio-economic
9 and cultural needs of the resource-based communities,
10 this strategy must recognize the limitations of the
11 natural environment and the impacts which our
12 activities impose upon it.

13 The public consultation process on which
14 the EAB has embarked with respect to timber management
15 in this province must ultimately result in a set of
16 principles being defined which will guide us in a
17 sustainable and ethical economic relationship with the
18 forest ecosystem. As we know, the forest is much more
19 than a lot of trees; it is much more than a lot of
20 biological components and processes.

21 The forest is a complex fabric of
22 relationships which are synergistic and evolutionary in
23 nature. The forest is a living organism which in turn
24 is interdependent and interwoven to a greater fabric of
25 relationships which is our global biosphere. The

1 principles which we must develop are really those which
2 will allow our civilization to cease acting as a
3 cancerous affliction on the life and strength of the
4 incredibly beautiful and complex biosphere which we
5 call home.

6 We have for so long been concerned about
7 our economic security and well-being and from this
8 concern we have neglected to realize that humanity has
9 been on this earth for a long time and through our
10 children and theirs we hope to remain for a long time
11 still.

12 THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hlady, please take
13 your time and don't feel under any pressure whatsoever
14 to -- I guess what I am saying is, don't feel
15 intimidated by this formal session. The Board has to
16 hold a hearing, unfortunately, in this kind of format
17 because we are operating under a statute.

18 MR. HLADY: Yes, I understand.

19 THE CHAIRMAN: But we certainly want to
20 hear what you have to say and we would like you to
21 relax as much as you can.

22 MR. HLADY: Thank you. We must recognize
23 that in our economic insecurity we may have let our
24 technical and economic cleverness exceed the wisdom
25 which we so much need to guide us in our relationship

1 with our life-giving habitat. We must remember that
2 the forest is the home for countless creatures and
3 living things.

4 I have to recall a poster which MNR
5 produced with the simple slogan: The forest belongs to
6 every living thing. Maybe we should use that slogan to
7 guide us in our relationship with the forest. And when
8 we think of assessing environmental impacts on valued
9 ecosystem components, maybe we should remember that the
10 forest belongs to every living thing and that as the
11 senior living thing on this planet we have a special
12 responsibility to defend the rights of every other
13 living thing to have its place.

14 This is not to say that we should not use
15 forest resources for what we need, for we too have a
16 place, but we must not be arrogant in the false belief
17 that the innumerable evolved species which cohabit this
18 biosphere with us were intended to serve our reckless
19 and excessive appetite for wealth. We cannot isolate
20 our actions from the effects which they create and we
21 do not have the understanding of the complex
22 relationships which exist within a forest ecosystem to
23 predict those effects. We can only guess and, too
24 often, we guess wrong.

25 The following are some of the principles

1 which I believe serve the long-term interests of
2 communities in northern Ontario:

3 (1) maintaining a community-based
4 principle forest reserve capable of providing forest
5 resources in perpetuity;

6 (2) maintaining the diversity of species
7 which support the ecological integrity of the forest
8 system;

9 (3) respecting wildlife habitat not only
10 for human use values, but also for the synergism and
11 genetic values which we have no way of identifying or
12 evaluating;

13 (4) facilitation of ongoing educational
14 and informational and public participation processes
15 which involve local communities in the resource
16 management and decision-making processes. When I speak
17 of local communities I'm speaking of whole communities,
18 not to be confused with municipalities.

19 (5) involvement of communities in
20 community-based environmental assessment and review
21 processes;

22 (6) promotion of local economies and
23 provision of opportunities for community-based
24 environmental and resource professionals, such as
25 wildlife and marine biologists, foresters, conservation

1 officers and so on;

2 (7) maintenance of a sound resource
3 harvesting and regeneration industry and workforce;

4 (8) promotion of environmental friendly
5 tourism and recreational land uses;

6 (9) resource management activities which
7 support social and cultural values and strengthen
8 community.

9 The best term to describe the methods we
10 use in extracting timber from the forest may be high
11 impact depletion. High impact because we move heavy
12 earth-compacting machineries into virgin forest
13 habitat, clearcut all the merchantable timber over huge
14 expanses of land, run over everything that is not
15 economic to pull out, leaving virtually no wildlife
16 habitat and very few soil nutrients behind. Water
17 tables drop, erosion of scarce soil takes place
18 depleting the land and polluting the rivers and lakes
19 leaving a barren wasteland in our wake.

20 Depletion because those activities result
21 in depletion of soil, depletion of wildlife habitat,
22 depletion of genetic strains which may have adapted to
23 the specific localities which they were found and
24 deletion of the potential to regenerate an equally
25 diverse and integral forest. High impact depletion is

1 followed in large part by nothing. We cut and we run.

2 In the remaining cutover depletion may be
3 followed with a process that may be best termed high
4 impact plantation. This process consists largely of
5 scarifying the soil, either aerially seeding or
6 planting seed stock of only marketable strains,
7 spraying chemicals over the land to control natural
8 pioneer species which, in a normal forest cycle,
9 replenish soil nutrients and provide wildlife habitat.
10 The result of this plantation is a largely monoculture
11 genetically simple crop of commercially desirable tree
12 species.

13 The monoculture encourages infestation of
14 specialized pests which must then be controlled by
15 further applications of other chemical or biological
16 pesticides.

17 What has replaced a genetically diverse
18 and stable forest habitat is now simply a crop of
19 genetically similar tree seedlings growing in a
20 nutrient-deficient plantation requiring applications of
21 questionable chemical treatments towards a questionable
22 quality of growth and a predictably high mortality of
23 seedling success.

24 The impacts from harvesting, renewal and
25 maintenance methods of current forest management

1 activities are profound and devastating. It is no
2 wonder that the MNR has sought exemption of its timber
3 management activities from the Environmental Assessment
4 Act, and it is further no wonder why MNR seeks to group
5 its activities in a class environmental assessment now
6 that it must respect the Environmental Assessment Act.

7 The West Patricia Land Use Plan lists the
8 following numbers of faunal species as being common in
9 the planning area: 43 species of mammals, 57 species
10 of fishes, 20 species of reptiles and amphibians, 184
11 species of birds.

12 Further, it lists the following numbers
13 of plant species: 31 species of vascular plants, 87
14 species of aquatic plants, 13 species of lichen and 19
15 species of trees.

16 This totals 304 faunal species and 150
17 vegetative species which may potentially experience
18 impacts from timber management activities. This
19 probably does not include some of the rarer species,
20 nor does it account for the varieties of these species
21 which may have adapted to localized conditions.

22 In addition, innumerable species of
23 insects, mostly beneficial, and other creatures
24 inhabitat the forest habitat. The relationship between
25 these, what we might coldly and indifferently refer to

1 as ecosystem components, are little understood.
2 However, we do know that they are complex processes and
3 regulatory mechanisms that work which maintain balance
4 and integrity within the ecological systems.

5 It is presumptuous in the least to think
6 that we serve the cause of humanity by disregarding the
7 complexity of our natural environment and replacing the
8 reality of it with a simplified perception of the
9 natural order for the sake of justifying our gluttonous
10 indulgence for unsustainable short-term economic
11 classification.

12 The Royal Commission on the Northern
13 Environment in its final report explicitly stated:

14 "The Commission cannot accept the use of
15 class environmental assessments for
16 environmentally significant undertakings
17 proposed for north of 50, such as
18 access roads and forest management
19 plans."

20 The Commission concluded this after
21 numerous public hearings and volumes of submissions
22 from every sector in which was probably the most
23 exhaustive public consultation made in northern
24 Ontario. It appears that the outcome of public
25 consultations do not carry much weight with the

1 Ministry of Natural Resources.

2 The question must be asked: What is
3 MNR's role in timber management in this province, whose
4 interest is MNR serving in this undertaking, is it
5 acting as a proponent for the forest industry with the
6 aim simply to facilitate the removal of wood fiber from
7 Ontario's forestland as the markets demand, or is it
8 acting on behalf of the people of Ontario as their
9 resource custodian and regulatory agency concerned with
10 preserving the principal resource base in perpetuity
11 while allocating surplus growth to market interests.

12 There is a very distinct difference
13 between the two roles and I would submit that MNR
14 cannot act in both capacities.

15 The stated premise of the class
16 environmental assessment would indicate that the answer
17 to this question is the former. MNR has simply stated
18 that the purpose of the undertaking is to provide a
19 continuous and predictable supply of wood for Ontario's
20 forest products industry.

21 There is no explicit nor implied
22 consideration for the perpetuity and wise management of
23 the forest resources. No qualifying statement has been
24 made which respects the diversity and integrity of the
25 forest ecosystem as a whole. Similarly, no intent has

1 been expressed with regard to respecting the long-range
2 social, economic or cultural integrity of local
3 communities which depend on that resource base.

4 An inherent conflict of interest exists
5 in the current resource management framework provided
6 for through the Ministry of Natural Resources. MNR
7 simply acts in this manner as a proponent for the
8 forest industry and, as such, abdicates its other vital
9 responsibilities for habitat preservation,
10 conservation, and wise management wherever industry
11 pressure is exerted.

12 There are good reasons why MNR should be
13 denied their application for class environmental
14 assessment; they exist in the management framework and
15 decision-making process in forestry access, harvesting,
16 maintenance and regeneration methods which are
17 sanctioned and in ignoring the social and cultural
18 implications of the proposed undertaking.

19 The following are the three main areas --
20 are three main areas which I would like to identify as
21 requiring major changes in policy and approach. In
22 each case I include recommendations as to a corrective
23 strategy which I believe are appropriate and would
24 result in positive -- in a positive and constructive
25 solution.

1 The first concern is the management
2 framework established for managing the forest. The
3 decision-making processes involved in central resource
4 management are too far removed from local communities
5 and it is frequently influenced by political
6 considerations and industry pressure.

7 Communities have a direct and primary
8 interest in the resource base surrounding their
9 settlements and, therefore, are the most appropriate
10 level of resource control and management. The whole
11 resource control and management process should be
12 reviewed and a mechanism made available to local
13 communities to begin to assume a greater degree of
14 responsibility and authority for managing local forest
15 resources. This process could then evolve over time to
16 where forest management is largely devolved to local
17 resource authorities overseen and assisted by MNR.

18 As people begin to become more concerned
19 about the state of their environment, they will
20 naturally become more involved and committed to
21 forwarding solutions to the underlying problems.

22 When people are involved in creating
23 solutions, they become committed to making those
24 solutions work. A mechanism is necessary to facilitate
25 that creative energy and commitment.

1 There are two major areas relating to
2 public participation which should be addressed. The
3 first of these needs is education. It is necessary to
4 educate and inform people on the issues, the facts and
5 the various points of view and options available.

6 The second need of this mechanism relates
7 to the compiling and gathering feedback from local
8 citizens for guiding the decision-making process
9 towards realizing programs that which serve the values
10 of local communities.

11 In January of 1988 I submitted a proposal
12 to the Provincial Indian Fishing Advisory Committee
13 outlining the concept of local economic resource
14 management areas. A local economic resource management
15 area could be defined as a geographical area of local
16 importance, economic importance for which the control
17 and management of particular natural resources are
18 vested in a local management authority which has been
19 duly appointed through participatory and democratic
20 means at a community level; in other words, local
21 economic resource areas would be areas immediately
22 surrounding any community, whether native or
23 integrated, and would be controlled and managed by
24 those respective communities.

25 The geographical areas for different

1 resource issues such as fishing, trapping, forestry and
2 so on could take different shapes and sizes depending
3 on the unique geographic, demographic, economic,
4 environmental, cultural and political circumstances of
5 each community.

6 The boundaries of these local economic
7 management areas would be determined by a formula
8 arrived at through a process of consultation and
9 negotiation between representatives of all parties with
10 a primary emphasis being placed on agreement between
11 the communities involved.

12 Whatever method is finally arrived would
13 consider the unique geographic, demographic, economic,
14 environmental, cultural and political circumstances of
15 each community.

16 Central government agencies could then
17 shift their focus towards providing communities with
18 functional advice, assistance and resources necessary
19 to establish local economic resource planning and
20 management strategies.

21 In this proposal government would
22 recognize the obligation to support the aspirations of
23 communities by commissioning the formulation of an
24 economic resource utilization and conservation planning
25 process which would provide the public with an overview

1 of the resource management issues -- with an overview
2 of resource management issues.

3 This would be a participatory process
4 which would involve all interested parties and would
5 culminate in a long-term economic resource utilization
6 and conservation overview which could be used by
7 communities in the formulation of their own local
8 economic resource management strategies.

9 (2) Providing funding and assistance to
10 communities to facilitate the formulation of long-term
11 community economic resource management strategies and
12 the eventual devolution of resource management and
13 control of those respective communities.

14 (3) Make available their expertise and
15 assistance in areas of resource management to
16 individuals, organizations and community bodies so
17 engaged in the formulation of local economic resource
18 management strategies.

19 (4) Participate in a process of local
20 economic resource management area appropriation and
21 devolution to local control.

22 Obviously there would be many details and
23 processes to work out, discuss and be acted on, but I
24 believe that this general approach could result in an
25 overall equitable and agreeable arrangement for all

1 communities.

2 The second main concern I have is timber
3 allocation. A rational basis of timber allocation
4 which maintains a minimum level of community-based
5 forest reserves and a balanced diversity of species
6 does not appear to exist.

7 Two major concepts which should be
8 incorporated into the process of allocation of forest
9 reserves, the first would be the establishment of
10 community-based forest reserves. Principal forest
11 reserves should be established and maintained based on
12 the following factors: A principal reserve would be
13 calculated on a community-based model for each
14 ecologically significant species which would allow a
15 perpetually sustainable harvest based on the natural
16 projected growth of that species.

17 The total reserve volume and ratio mix by
18 species would be preserved. The reserve volume and
19 species mix would then be adjusted periodically to
20 account for natural shifts in species mix due to forest
21 succession or an increase or decrease in the principal
22 forest reserve value due to changing environmental
23 conditions. This would establish not a maximum
24 allowable cut but rather a minimum disallowable -- or a
25 maximum disallowable cut which -- or a minimum

1 disallowable cut which would preserve that principal
2 resource base in perpetuity. In addition, it would
3 respect the diversity of the forest ecosystem to a much
4 greater degree than is currently the case.

5 The next concept is sustained yield.
6 Many of the limits allocated to date have been
7 historical and were granted for whatever economic or
8 political rationale prevailed at the time. They were
9 not granted with the objective of maintaining a
10 perpetual principal resource -- principal forest
11 reserve. Other limits have been granted using a
12 definition of sustained yield which allows a continual
13 depletion of the forest reserves.

14 The definition of sustained yield used by
15 MNR may be a misnomer, it may be more realistically
16 called the principle of declining balance as market and
17 employment pressures are placed on the assumptions used
18 to calculate it. While the model may appear sound,
19 many of the assumptions plugged into that model may not
20 be and may seek the lowest common denominator. If we
21 are going to make mistakes we should be erring on the
22 side of the environment.

23 The third main concern is that there
24 needs to be an ongoing program of forest regeneration
25 which can redeploy the forestry workforce in

1 regeneration-related activities when circumstances in
2 the forest or the economy prevent them from maintaining
3 employment in the forest industry.

4 In September of 1988 I submitted a
5 proposal to the Premier outlining a forest rework,
6 forest redeployment strategy which would establish an
7 ongoing forest regeneration program sponsored by the
8 province which would facilitate the redeployment of
9 forest industry workers who have suffered discontinuity
10 of employment through various causes such as weak
11 forest product markets, shutdowns resulting from
12 adverse forest conditions, forest fires or lack of
13 sustainable wood reserves.

14 The mandate of the program would be to
15 minimize the social and economic costs of forest
16 industry layoffs by redirecting the human resources
17 made available towards regenerative activities
18 necessary to ensure an uninterrupted and sustainable
19 wood supply.

20 The functions which would be included
21 within the mandate of the program would encompass fire
22 fighting, seed gathering, nursery activities, tree
23 planting, thinning, tending and sustainable habitat
24 management. All workers directly employed in the
25 forest industry for an established period would be

1 eligible to register as members of a forest
2 regeneration reserve which would be established and
3 maintained by the province.

4 This reserve would consist of three main
5 elements. The first is a forest regeneration unit
6 operated directly by the province to carry on necessary
7 activities not assumed by the forest industry
8 companies; the second would be a labour pool in the
9 form of an information exchange which would offer
10 information on employment opportunities within the
11 industry to employers and available workers; and the
12 third would be a training unit which would provide
13 initial and advanced training to workers in the various
14 aspects of forest regeneration and management.

15 The process would be that when a bona
16 fide worker is laid off as a result of the weak forest
17 product markets, shutdowns resulting from adverse
18 forest conditions, forest fires, or lack of sustainable
19 wood reserves, a copy of the worker's separation
20 certificate could be provided to the reserve office and
21 that worker would be provided opportunity in one of the
22 following forms:

23 Basic training in the areas of tree
24 planting, seed gathering, nursery activities, tending
25 and thinning, or wildlife habitat management as

1 applicable to the prevailing deployment strategy
2 direct or direct employment within the regeneration
3 unit, and the implementation of one or more of the
4 above program areas, or referral to other industry
5 opportunities which would -- which are registered
6 through the information exchange.

7 In one and two the worker would be
8 offered a living wage appropriate to the type of work
9 assigned; in three, the wages would be in line with
10 Indian -- or industry standards. The term of
11 deployment would depend on the opportunities emergent
12 within the industry. The overall cost of such a
13 program would be minimal considering the following:

14 The laid-off workers would otherwise rely
15 on Unemployment Insurance or some other form of
16 government assistance, the costs of relocation,
17 disruption of family units and social costs which
18 accompany unemployment would not be incurred as the
19 workers would not be required to relocate against their
20 will and would remain within the productive mainstream
21 of society.

22 The overall benefit of regeneration and
23 appropriate management of the renewable resource would
24 more than offset the costs and would help to ensure
25 stable and well managed resource for future years.

1 The development and implementation of
2 forest rework, forest redeployment strategy would
3 result in social and economic benefits not to those
4 directly affected, but to society and the environment
5 as a whole. The result of a such a program would be
6 the conversion of a social and economic liability in
7 the form of unemployment into an asset in the form of
8 employment and environmental regeneration.

9 The Premier's response was agreement that
10 the type of program proposed would indeed have the
11 positive benefits identified and that the strategy
12 would be given careful consideration should the current
13 employment situation in the forest sector change
14 significantly.

15 The point that the Premier missed appears
16 to be that the local forest reserves have been depleted
17 and are continuing to be depleted. If greater emphasis
18 is not placed on regeneration now the employment
19 situation in the forest sector will change
20 significantly and it will not be for the better.

21 There are two points here. Firstly, this
22 province -- in this province there is no lower limit
23 established which must be maintained and beyond which
24 we must stop cutting trees.

25 To illustrate this problem we could

1 compare the forest to a bank account earning interest.
2 When our withdrawals exceed the interest earned; i.e.,
3 forest growth, we lose principal, our interest declines
4 and eventually there is no principal resource base to
5 sustain economic activity.

6 The second point is the distribution of
7 opportunity. Employment opportunities must be
8 stabilized in the forest industry. This cannot happen
9 until equal emphasis is placed on regeneration and
10 those who find work on the harvesting side of the
11 process are provided opportunities on the regeneration
12 side when circumstances dictate. When this happens the
13 pressure to cut trees to provide jobs will be reduced
14 and the result will be an achievement of true
15 sustainable yield.

16 Our future depends on our ability to
17 correct the attitudes and actions which do not serve
18 the long-term health and stability of our ecological
19 and economic resource bases. We are at a turning point
20 in the development of human civilization and we must
21 respond to the indicators which all around us point to
22 global environmental decline and impoverishment. We
23 must change many of the aspects -- many aspects of the
24 way that we live. Our production and consumption
25 patterns are unsustainable, we are increasingly eroding

1 the biological and genetic capital, the principal
2 capital reserves from which economic potential
3 originates.

4 If we are to fulfill our obligations to
5 future generations we must be prepared to evoke our
6 higher natures and accept whatever sacrifices are
7 necessary to bring our production and consumption
8 patterns into line with the sustainable potential of
9 the natural systems which support us.

10 Thank you.

11 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Hlady.

12 Are there any questions --

13 (applause)

14 Does anybody have any questions with
15 respect to Mr. Hlady's presentation to the Board?

16 (no response)

17 MR. COSMAN: We don't have time, Mr.
18 Chairman.

19 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

20 Thank you very much for your submissions.
21 We will certainly read them over from the transcript in
22 full in case we weren't able to get everything down in
23 our notes. Thank you.

24 Do you have a written copy by any chance
25 that you wish to submit?

1 MR. HLADY: Yes, I do, but I have made
2 some changes, so I would like the time to maybe make
3 those changes and then forward it on to the Board.

4 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. At some point --
5 sitting next to you is Michele Duvaul who is the
6 Board's hearing liaison officer. She will give you the
7 address of where you might send that submission to the
8 Board and, at some point, once we have received it, we
9 will give it an exhibit number in these proceedings.

10 Okay. Mr. Freidin?

11 MR. FREIDIN: Mr. Chairman, I am just
12 wondering whether again I can direct I think two, if
13 not three, questions to the panel?

14 THE CHAIRMAN: Based on the last
15 submission.

16 MR. FREIDIN: Yes, again by way of just
17 information.

18 THE CHAIRMAN: Very well.

19 MR. FREIDIN: Mr. Clark, the question was
20 posed by Mr. Hlady as to whose interest is MNR serving,
21 and I am just wondering whether you can answer that
22 question?

23 MR. CLARK: Yes, I can. And I should
24 say, I appreciate very much having the opportunity to
25 listen to your comments and it's obvious that you have

1 given a great deal of thought to the material you have
2 presented and these are, I think, the same kinds of
3 issues that we have been dealing with in an attempt to
4 put our evidence together and to refine the timber
5 management planning process that we are currently
6 describing at the hearings.

7 I think one of the points that I would
8 really like to stress and it's that a great deal of the
9 evidence we have presented to the Board to date has
10 tried to focus on the fact that in developing a timber
11 management planning process and undertaking timber
12 management we have attempted to define a process that
13 permits the identification and evaluation of other
14 values that are of concern to a wide range of
15 stakeholders who have an interest in the forest.

16 And I guess I don't think it's
17 appropriate for me to start leading MNR evidence again,
18 but a major focus in our case has been those mechanisms
19 that are in place or we're prepared to put in place to
20 facilitate that process.

21 And I should perhaps, if I could, just
22 quote to you just a couple of lines from the timber
23 management planning manual because I think they tend to
24 emphasize some of what I am saying in a more general
25 way.

1 We talk about an objective for forest
2 management program on Crown land on Ontario is, to
3 quote:

4 "To provide for an optimum continuous
5 contribution to the economy by forest-
6 based industries consistent with sound
7 environmental practices and to provide
8 for other uses of the forest."

9 And the second point made here, and I
10 think is a hallmark of what we are trying
11 to do here, is the purpose of timber management
12 planning, the activity that we are now describing --
13 presenting to the Board through the hearing is that
14 timber management planning is to organize the
15 activities of harvest, renewal and the maintenance of
16 the forest to ensure the availability of forest
17 products from an area consistent with this objective.

18 So I certainly -- I don't want to take
19 issue with what you have said. I think what I would
20 say, however, is that in developing our case, in
21 defining the processes that we have been using in the
22 past, we have tried to focus very carefully on means
23 that will allow us to identify other values and to
24 incorporate those into timber management planning
25 considerations.

1 MR. FREIDIN: Those are my questions, Mr.
2 Chairman.

3 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Freidin.
4 Thank you, Mr. Clark.

5 Are there any other comments anybody
6 arising from -- yes, Mr. Hlady?

7 MR. HLADY: I would like to ask you, you
8 mentioned values and I would just like to --

9 THE CHAIRMAN: Excuse me. Would you mind
10 coming to the microphone just so the court reporters
11 can get this down.

12 MR. HLADY: You mentioned identifying
13 other values and I would like to ask you: What about
14 the values that you can't identify, what about the
15 values that aren't apparent that we have no way of
16 identifying, and how do you address that?

17 MR. CLARK: Well, that is a real
18 conundrum and I guess in a very general way we have
19 been around this one throughout the course of the
20 hearings.

21 One of the positions we have taken in
22 presenting our evidence and during cross-examination in
23 the over hundred days or so that we have been involved
24 in this is that we rely very heavily on receiving input
25 from people like yourself in the planning process and,

1 while we can certainly identify a large number of the
2 values that are significant, it's also extremely
3 important that those people who have an interest, a
4 specific interest that is defineable let us know these,
5 what these are, so that we can deal with them in the
6 process. Frankly, those that are "unknown", are
7 obviously difficult for us to deal with.

8 MR. HLADY: I would just like to respond
9 to that with some material. This comes from the West
10 Patricia Land Use Plans prepared by Ministry of Natural
11 Resources and it's the summary and conclusion in
12 reference to the bald eagles, ospreys and great blue
13 herons and it says:

14 "Bald eagles, ospreys and great blue
15 herons have little direct economic
16 significance and their ecological
17 importance to man is poorly understood.
18 At present the value of these birds to
19 man is largely aesthetic and, hence,
20 subjective."

21 Now, it seems like there is an awful lot
22 of values which we can call subjective but which we
23 really have no way of evaluating in the scheme of an
24 ecosystem because we just don't have the knowledge, we
25 don't have the wisdom and we have proven that.

1 And so the question I am asking is: What
2 about all the values that we are not in control of,
3 what about the values to other life forms on this
4 earth? Because listening to you it sounds like one of
5 the major problems which has led our economy to bring
6 about environmental decline, and that is that we only
7 value whatever is valuable to us, we don't respect the
8 values that don't give us something, you know, whether
9 it's recreation or beauty or economic importance, we
10 just don't recognize them. So what about those values?

11 MR. CLARK: This is a very difficult
12 question you pose. I wonder, could you give me a
13 minute to confer with the people here.

14 Is that appropriate?

15 MR. HLADY: Sure.

16 THE CHAIRMAN: Can you tell us what map
17 you were quoting from, where that particular quote came
18 from?

19 MR. HLADY: West Patricia Land Use Plan,
20 bald eagle, great blue heron and osprey.

21 THE CHAIRMAN: You realize that the West
22 Pat area, perhaps from where that land use plan comes,
23 is not within the area of the undertaking that we are
24 considering as part of this class environmental
25 assessment, at least I think what you are referring to.

1 I haven't seen it.

2 MR. HLADY: I am not really sure where
3 the boundaries overlap, but I think the principle is
4 probably applicable throughout the area of the
5 undertaking.

6 MR. HOGG: Mr. Hlady, to look at the
7 situations from the wildlife point of view, the area
8 that I am most familiar with, one of our earlier
9 witnesses in Panel 10 as a matter of fact Dr. Euler
10 spoke to the objectives of the program, the wildlife
11 program.

12 The idea -- not the idea, the commitment
13 that we have to maintaining viable populations of all
14 those wildlife species in Ontario that exist right now,
15 and so everything that we are doing as wildlife people
16 in the Ministry is predicated on that particular
17 objective. And I don't pretend for a minute that is an
18 easy responsibility to carry through on, but we have
19 indicated that in fact is our interest.

20 We have put in place some inventory
21 programs, we've allocated money to those programs and
22 we are committing ourselves to a monitoring program to
23 help track what is happening with our wildlife in the
24 province. We have obviously some indications now --
25 some pretty good indications in some cases, and the

1 Board is going to be hearing more about this topic of
2 monitoring in Panel 16, so...

3 But the basic point is that we do
4 recognize that we have a responsibility to maintain
5 viable populations of wildlife species in the Province
6 Ontario. So that is perhaps partially addressing your
7 concern.

8 MR. HLADY: Well, I don't think it would
9 address the concern unless you were able to ask the
10 blue heron and the bald eagle and the osprey what they
11 thought of the whole thing.

12 MR. HOGG: Well, I must admit that I
13 haven't had that particular honour, but the point is
14 that we do in fact...

15 MR. HLADY: Well, that is just the point.
16 You haven't had the honour. You call yourself a fish
17 and wildlife biologist, but you haven't had the honour
18 of knowing what the values are to the biolife which you
19 are supposed to know about.

20 MR. HOGG: Well, I think to try and keep
21 things in somewhat the area of specifics here, we do
22 routinely inventory bald eagles and osprey and heron in
23 the development of timber management plans, but I think
24 perhaps I can't really add much more at this point.

25 MR. HLADY: Well, I guess it doesn't

1 really answer -- it doesn't address the question.

2 MR. MARTEL: Are you seeking - if I could
3 just try to get my own head around it - the theories
4 that one Farley Mowat expounds about: Racoons have a
5 right to live in downtown Toronto and shouldn't be
6 knocked off simply because they are racoons.

7 Is that the sort of thing that you have,
8 whatever is out there in the wild in fact has a right
9 to live?

10 MR. HLADY: No, I am not expounding -- I
11 don't know what Farley Mowat said about racoons, but I
12 think we have to have the utmost respect for the fact
13 that we did not create our form, we did not create our
14 consciousness, that was done by somebody else and the
15 values which I think that we should be respecting are
16 those that are tread very lightly on the creations
17 beyond our own beings, and I don't think that we have
18 the consciousness to judge that.

19 And while I do believe that we should
20 be -- we should be able to utilize the resources of
21 nature, I also think that we have to pay a great deal
22 of respect to how we utilize those resources, and I
23 think that when we use those resources we have to be
24 connected with them as though they are a part of us.

25 And part of my experience comes from

1 walking into the forest and listening to birds singing
2 and watching squirrels and insects and hearing the wind
3 blowing through the trees and taking a chain saw and
4 cutting that forest down and watching the beauty and
5 the wonder all come tumbling down, and for what?

6 I have been there, and I consider that I
7 in doing that committed a heinous crime to the natural
8 order. So I don't speak from outside of the process.

9 MRS. KOVEN: Excuse me, Mr. Hlady, do you
10 agree that some resource use is peacefully compatible
11 with your view of the environment?

12 MR. HLADY: Yes, I do.

13 MRS. KOVEN: Including timber industry?

14 MR. HLADY: I believe that there are
15 timber harvesting methods that have very low impacts
16 compared to the methods that are sanctioned by MNR.

17 I think that things like clearcutting
18 large tracts of land are very damaging to the habitat.
19 I think that full tree harvesting is very damaging. I
20 think that monoculture farming is very damaging. I
21 think that tending with chemicals which we know very
22 little about are very damaging, and I think that there
23 are methods that have much lower impacts which serve
24 our economic needs but, at the same time, respect the
25 integrity of the overall ecosystem.

1 And I am not separating in my view
2 humanity from ecological systems, I believe human
3 beings have a place in those ecosystems and just like
4 other components or beings, they derive their life
5 through nutrition from within their environment, but
6 because we are so highly evolved, I guess we have
7 evolved a certain arrogance that maybe we figure that
8 we can be God.

9 I mean we are really clever, technically,
10 economically we are very clever, but maybe we are
11 missing one essential and that is a little bit of
12 humility in the face of the natural order.

13 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

14 Very well, ladies and gentlemen. We have
15 an indication that a Mr. Fenwick, if he is in the room,
16 Jim Fenwick would like to address the Board.

17 MR. FENWICK: I will be very short. We
18 are a group of contractors who harvest wood on Crown
19 and private lands and supply --

20 THE CHAIRMAN: Sorry, we didn't catch
21 that introduction, that you're a group of...?

22 MR. FENWICK: Contractors.

23 THE CHAIRMAN: Contractors.

24 MR. FENWICK: Independent contractors.

25 THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

1 MR. FENWICK: Who harvest wood on Crown
2 and private lands and supply it to mills in this area.
3 We believe it is possible to have a timber management
4 plan process which protects the forest environment, the
5 total forest environment and still be responsible to
6 the needs of forest users.

7 We support the Ontario Ministry of the
8 Natural Resources' application for a class
9 environmental assessment and are concerned about the
10 environment and the forest in which we live, play and
11 earn our livings. We are concerned that that process
12 for managing our forests not be so restrictive that our
13 livelihood be jeopardized, yet be simple enough for us
14 all to understand.

15 I would like to just submit this to the
16 Board.

17 THE CHAIRMAN: Very well. Thank you.
18 Could you bring it forward.

19 MR. FENWICK: (handed) This represents
20 the independent contractors employed in...

21 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. And you have the
22 names of the various contractors that it represents on
23 here.

24 MR. FENWICK: Yeah, and that is probably
25 only a token amount, but...

1 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. We will admit this
2 document as Exhibit No. 860.

3 ---EXHIBIT NO. 860: Submission by Mr. James Fenwick.

4 MR. FENWICK: Thank you.

5 THE CHAIRMAN: And did you say, Mr.
6 Fenwick, sorry, that notwithstanding there is a small
7 number of independent contractors on here, did you
8 indicate that it represents several hundred?

9 MR. FENWICK: I would think so, yeah, of
10 the local area independent people, whether they work on
11 permits or contractors.

12 THE CHAIRMAN: And are the several
13 hundred people employees of the contractors listed on
14 here--

15 MR. FENWICK: No.

16 THE CHAIRMAN: --or are they additional
17 contractors?

18 MR. FENWICK: That would be additional.
19 There is probably 150 to 200 employees at different
20 times of the year from that list there.

21 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you.

22 Are there any questions arising out of
23 Mr. Fenwick's presentation to the Board?

24 MR. COSMAN: Mr. Chairman, I heard the
25 number of employees but I didn't get the number of

1 contractors.

2 THE CHAIRMAN: I believe he said in the
3 area there may be 150 to 200 independent contractors
4 and that he would think that this group that are named
5 here represent the ones that are named, but would also
6 represent another hundred or so.

7 Was it another hundred, Mr. Fenwick,
8 or...?

9 MR. FENWICK: Yeah, I would think so,
10 basically.

11 THE CHAIRMAN: I don't think there is a
12 precise number, Mr. Cosman. It's in excess of a
13 hundred perhaps.

14 MR. COSMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

15 THE CHAIRMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, is
16 there anybody else here that would like to address the
17 Board on the application or undertaking to date?

18 Is there anybody -- yes?

19 MR. BRODHAGEN: Yes. My name is Robert
20 Brodhagen. I have -- I run, own and operate Rob's Bow
21 Hunting Camp and I also have a tourist lodge called
22 Rob's Canadian Wilderness Resort.

23 THE CHAIRMAN: Would you mind, sir, just
24 spelling your last name.

25 MR. BRODHAGEN: Yes, B-r-o-d-h-a-g-e-n.

1 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

2 MR. BRODHAGEN: And I have heard some
3 interesting documentation today and discussed with
4 several people here at the information - that was given
5 out this this afternoon and the gentlemen here that was
6 so concerned about the environment, which I certainly
7 share his feelings on many things. As far as the value
8 of the bald eagle, just in jesting, maybe we should
9 contact Kodak because I am sure they would have a value
10 on that particular bird.

11 I know I probably spent in the
12 neighbourhood of \$300 myself taking pictures of a nest
13 that happened to be on our lake and when you have --
14 when you have wildlife such as that, and I am on a
15 particularly good lake with a river joining Lac Seul,
16 where the wildlife such as the bald eagle and the blue
17 heron and so on are seen very regularly, and in the way
18 I address my people at the sport shows and in the
19 information that I give out, I use that particular as
20 quite a selling point.

21 Because my idea of the fishing and
22 hunting aspect in the tourist business that I'm in is
23 not so much to use the resource for the purpose of food
24 or eating, but enjoy it from all aspects of it, and the
25 photography is a big part of it. And we see moose in

1 the creek on a regular basis and I have got a lot of
2 footage on that.

3 Because I am involved in the bow hunting
4 we sit on many stands ourselves and take videos of the
5 bears in their activities. To put those figures on
6 those animals I suppose could really -- there could be
7 some guesstimate as to what the value of those animals
8 are.

9 I wonder, again I don't have the
10 background or the information but, for instance, the
11 Ministry of Natural Resources and the biologists I am
12 sure do on, say, moose for instance, how much habitat a
13 moose needs to regenerate itself and if in fact, say, a
14 moose that is five years old, say, has a value to a
15 tourist outfitter who is running a hunt maybe in the
16 neighbourhood of -- well many of the operators are
17 charging \$2,000.

18 Now, if you took a section of land and
19 you ascertained how long because of the moose
20 rejuvenating, say, if you were to use that
21 five-year-old moose and to put in the same amount of
22 time to rejuvenate a black spruce forest of a hundred
23 years; now, there is a certain section of -- amount of
24 trees in that area that would add up to the value of,
25 say, 20 moose produced in the same hundred years. And

1 maybe we could make some sort of a rationale as to the
2 value of the more renewable resource than the timber
3 end of it.

4 But that is something that was brought to
5 me today and I was just speculating inbetween the time
6 of that information and now.

7 As I said before, the wildlife is
8 extremely important to me. One of the things that -
9 and I questioned a couple of folks on it - now that we
10 have our bear management areas which are quite
11 extensive, I have always thought that maybe now -- I am
12 into the management thing too, I have an excellent
13 number of kilometres to use to run my bear hunt, and
14 with that information - now, I don't have computers and
15 I only have - I run my bait and I see how active they
16 are year after year and in what areas and whether or
17 not the bear activity is the same or similar or if it
18 has to do with if I am taking too many. I have a large
19 enough area that I can move around and I am intending
20 on using it kind of like a farmer who has enough area.

21 One of the reasons I went to bow hunting
22 because, again, you don't take as many animals for
23 the -- and still can keep people happy. But the point
24 being is, now with the timber management within that
25 area there is a lot of my forest - I consider it my

1 forest because it's in there - but it's going down now
2 and we've had big blowdowns in our area.

3 So access roads have been made and the
4 large areas are being depleted and that is habitat.
5 Now, it's true when it regrows it provides food for the
6 moose and the bear and so on, but they still have to
7 have their homes where they live during the 40 degree
8 winters, the below zero winters that we have.

9 And one of the questions that cropped up
10 to me - and I don't think nobody had any answers to
11 it - did anybody ever consider with the type of
12 machinery that the forest industry use that in the
13 wintertime the bear alone, for instance, the sow with
14 her cubs, she has her cubs in one of the coldest months
15 January, latter part of January and early February, and
16 that this big machinery if it was in a heavily denning
17 zone, how many animals are being run over and crushed.

18 Because we have several bears, we have
19 seen this year that have three cubs. Now, those three
20 cubs will certainly be in that den this season. So now
21 that is four animals, and if in an area that you happen
22 to have a heavy denning situations that you might
23 considerably deplete or hamper the regrowth of that
24 resource which is most concerned to me. And nobody has
25 ever really thought that much about, from what I talked

1 to today.

2 Now, I happen -- I don't know the man
3 personally, but I know Lyn Rogers from reputation, a
4 biologist I think from the University of Minnesota, has
5 done a large amount of research -- extensive research
6 on the black bear and he might have some information on
7 that.

8 But, again, it's the way things have
9 gone, it -- I pay for that territory and that is not
10 my -- I am not beefing about having to pay for
11 territory that I can't use, that is not the point, but
12 I wonder if all the elements are considered enough in
13 this forest management that we can go in and, as the
14 other gentleman made specific about, when we do plant
15 our new trees and so on, they are so specific to the
16 benefit of the forest industry, if in fact that we are
17 not hurting the long-run -- hurting our wildlife in the
18 long run.

19 Certainly there is many other trees.
20 Like, I have been in forests which are growing in the
21 States and if you've got the right kind of growth and
22 it looks fantastic as you are driving down the highway,
23 but you will notice as you look through the base it's
24 like a parkland and there is very -- the small bush is
25 not growing. It provides some sort of canopy and there

1 is not much food value that I can see in it. And I do
2 not believe that the deer and the moose and the bear
3 and what other animals - they travel through it, but
4 their food sources certainly come from different areas.

5 And so it is a big concern to me that the
6 wildlife and the decisions that are going to be made
7 here in the future take into consideration that part of
8 it.

9 I just recently heard that when the
10 forest is clearcut like it is right now, because that
11 is the most beneficial way to harvest this material
12 that, in effect, if you are around the lakes that the
13 scarifying actually raises a parasite to the surface
14 which apparently in the spring with the runoff can
15 actually go into the smaller creeks and damages the
16 walleye populations.

17 Now, I am assuming that the biologists
18 have heard about that. Where I got the information I
19 thought was from a fairly good source, but it's
20 something relatively new.

21 So I guess what I am trying to say is
22 that we are running into, and I am sure you are running
23 into, all the time new things that are cropping up that
24 you are having to deal with and, in fact, you have to
25 have the results by being dead fish or whatever or

1 animals before you can deal with it. And how long does
2 it take to correct the problem?

3 And, again, the people in the Ministry of
4 Natural Resources here in Dryden have been in
5 particular great to me and my family because we've had
6 some duressful situations with our one tourist camp
7 this season and I certainly have appreciated everything
8 that they have done and I think probably it -- also
9 that if they were looking after things up here with the
10 interests that they are putting into the bush and so
11 on, as I understand the way this plan works, that for
12 five years that they would take care of things in the
13 particular zones and that they would make the decisions
14 as to what -- without having it go through the
15 environmental assessment Board.

16 Is it -- if I understand this correctly,
17 the end decisions though come from another part of
18 Ontario and the people who are actually involved in our
19 bush here pass on their information and the information
20 that we come to in these public forums, and they pass
21 it on to someone else who interprets what they have to
22 say, and then maybe someone again, and by the time it
23 gets to the person that makes the final decision, is
24 what we have here lost?

25 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, perhaps Mr. Clark or

1 Mr. Kennedy might be able to answer that last question
2 you posed in terms of the process.

3 The Board has heard a lot of it, but I
4 think it might be helpful if you heard a response from
5 them directly as to what your concerns were about
6 decisions being made about the local area elsewhere.

7 MR. BRODHAGEN: Okay.

8 MR. KENNEDY: For questions dealing with
9 the kind of concerns that are raised locally during
10 timber management planning, I can assure you that the
11 management planning itself is created locally and each
12 one of the 100 management units that are in the
13 province, the information that is used in those plans
14 is collected locally and the kind of situations that
15 exist in terms of forest conditions and values that are
16 present.

17 By values, I am referring to
18 site-specific things such as an eagle's nest as
19 mentioned earlier, but also a trap line, cabins,
20 tourist outfitters, all that information is used
21 locally to produce the plans.

22 During the plan production there is four
23 formal opportunities for public to come forward and
24 participate in the plan production. The common one
25 that most of us know about is the information centres

1 similar to the ones that you saw today, participated
2 in.

3 The comments that are registered both at
4 information centres and by people phoning in or sending
5 in letters to the planning teams that are preparing the
6 plans, are available to the public at all times. The
7 information is summarized and kept with the timber
8 management plan and goes through a review and approval
9 process which does involve an element of outside look
10 at the plans that are produced locally.

11 That review and approval takes place in
12 actually two parts: One is in the MNR regional office
13 where there is a multi-disciplinary team which has a
14 look at the plan that is produced. I should also
15 indicate that the plan itself is produced by a
16 multi-disciplinary team, and by multi-disciplinary, I
17 am referring to individuals that are available in the
18 district offices that are familiar with subjects such
19 as fish production, wildlife production, that
20 participate along with the foresters in producing the
21 plans.

22 So in the case of a plan that would be
23 prepared here in the Dryden District, the plan would be
24 using local information and local input from
25 individuals such as yourself and when prepared it would

1 be brought forward at an information centre so that
2 individuals have a chance to see the kind of activities
3 that are planned for the five years.

4 All the comments that are received on
5 those proposals accompany the plan; in the case of plan
6 in Dryden, those comments would be sent to Kenora where
7 there is a regional office of Natural Resources.

8 The regional office then in Kenora would
9 also send a copy to our main office which is in Sault
10 Ste. Marie for the Forest Resources Group where there
11 would be individuals that are specifically looking at
12 the manner in which the timber resource itself is being
13 planned to meet long-term sustained yield needs.

14 The combination of reviews at those two
15 levels are then sent back to the local district office
16 to the planning team and to the plan author to allow
17 those individuals to incorporate their comments along
18 with district comments into a final timber management
19 plan.

20 When that is completed there is a public
21 notice that is published in newspapers that allow the
22 plan to be -- or, sorry, provide the plan for
23 inspection by members of the public. It's in this
24 fashion that there is an opportunity for members of the
25 public to see the final decisions and to see how their

1 comments have influenced the manner in which the forest
2 will be managed over the five years.

3 So very it's a locally-based program
4 using local people, local information and staff members
5 of both Natural Resources and forest companies that
6 have, not only a vested interest, but also have a
7 knowledge base to work from in the local conditions.

8 MR. BRODHAGEN: Okay. Thank you.

9 . Again, it goes through a chain of command
10 though and it does -- the one thing that bothers me is
11 the - and I think I heard these numbers today -
12 something like 7,000 letters sent out to the public or
13 various interested people in a particular situation and
14 maybe only 16 people show up at these things.

15 My question would be then: If in fact
16 there was such a small amount of people to show up at
17 these public meetings, how can one be sure that the
18 public - I know the onus is on them, I suppose - but be
19 sure that they are really being represented?

20 My thinking is that the public at this
21 point in many cases doesn't even know what they want
22 because they don't -- they don't know what to expect.
23 They know that they derive - and most of the public you
24 are talking about derive their livelihoods from this
25 timber industry, and if it goes along smoothly, I

1 suggest that they are not going to rock the boat too
2 much.

3 I mean, you have got a husband who is
4 cutting down trees on one side and a wife who might --
5 is getting clothed and fed, but still is maybe more
6 concerned about the things that are going to be lost or
7 at least eroded in the future. And I don't know if you
8 are getting -- people like myself were involved in the
9 industry in a different sort of way, of course, will
10 probably step up and -- but it's almost -- the public
11 needs a group to actually, you know, speak on their
12 behalf. Many people are just -- the gentleman who
13 first spoke and gave that lengthy -- and he was, you
14 know, I really admire him for standing up here because
15 it was awful difficult in the beginning.

16 How many people just plain don't give
17 their views because they are afraid to stand up and be
18 heard, be counted. And many people, I don't feel they
19 think they have the information backing to even stand
20 up and make a logical reason for what they want. I
21 mean, somebody just get up here and say: Gee, you
22 know, I like the herons and I like the eagles and so on
23 and, you know, I can't tell you why I do those things
24 but I just do.

25 And, I mean, that type of person - and

1 there may be a lot of them out there - are not going to
2 come up and do that and I don't think that any of us
3 are convinced that there is a management program out
4 there that isn't more geared to the monetary situation
5 and I suppose political down the line.

6 But, again, you are going to deal with
7 how to keep people fed and I guess I can understand
8 that, I'm not knocking that. But in my area, for
9 instance, if I was to be able to say: Okay - and maybe
10 I can do this - if I could go in and see now, because
11 I'm so involved in the hunting part of it and that, and
12 if I could say: Okay, now, you show me what my forest,
13 my area that say these bears are supposed to be growing
14 and regenerating and so on, what forest is going to be
15 there in my area in ten years so that I know where my
16 tree stands go or if in fact there are trees in the
17 area to put my tree stands up or -- like, and if in
18 fact that the knowledge that you have or think that you
19 have, because I saw all those green books, and there's
20 been a lot of effort and time, and I have no argument
21 about that.

22 But if all this information -- if your
23 management plan is not correct or it takes -- and needs
24 to be reassessed in five years and you decide: Well,
25 this wasn't the greatest thing we did, you have to live

1 with whatever you've cut down 400 years because the way
2 things in many of the area where I am in the Canadian
3 Shield it does not rejuvenate.

4 I had a lengthy talk with a lady
5 explaining to me all about the replanting and how many
6 years it took for a particular area to have nice jack
7 pine stands and I saw some pictures and they were great
8 and they all happened in five years.

9 But, you know, there is all kinds of
10 sections in the area that I'm in that I've watched for
11 six years and there's just little stubble over there
12 and it's not doing as well as what we see. And those
13 are the things as in the tourist business and what that
14 I'm seriously concerned about, because once this plan
15 is in effect and once that five-year term -- and you
16 are going to say: Oh, geez.

17 Now, I'm not saying you are going to make
18 a mistake, but I mean I made a mistake. Well, maybe
19 that mistake that you made is going to cost me for a
20 long, long time and I guess I'm really concerned about
21 that. I think that's all I have to say.

22 Thank you.

23 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Brodhagen.

24 Ladies and gentlemen, is there anyone
25 else that wishes to comment?

1 Just a moment, Mr. Hanna. There is a
2 gentleman at the back here that --

3 MR. HANNA: I wanted to ask the last
4 witness some questions if I could, Mr. Chairman.

5 THE CHAIRMAN: Oh, just one moment, sir,
6 we will just let Mr. Hanna ask a couple of questions of
7 this last witness.

8 Mr. Hanna?

9 Mr. Brodhagen, could you come forward so
10 that you could be at the microphone so the reporter can
11 get your answers.

12 MR. BRODHAGEN: Sure.

13 MR. HANNA: Yes. I just want to confirm,
14 Mr. Brodhagen, you did attend the open house and tried
15 to be as informed as possible before you came here?

16 MR. BRODHAGEN: That is correct, yes.

17 MR. HANNA: Could you tell me if a sow
18 with new cubs is scared out of a den in the middle of
19 winter what impact that's likely to have?

20 MR. BRODHAGEN: You know, I can't
21 honestly answer that. I know where I could get that
22 information, and I've mentioned this Lyn Rogers who has
23 done extensive winter studies on animals. Again,
24 Minnesota is not as cold as our temperature, but I'm
25 sure he could give you the effects of that.

1 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, Mr. Brodhagen, he is
2 asking you the question; if you can't answer it, then I
3 think for the purposes of this--

4 MR. BRODHAGEN: Okay. I just can't
5 answer that.

6 THE CHAIRMAN: --you just have to say you
7 can't answer it.

8 MR. BRODHAGEN: I only know that if -- a
9 particular gentleman I know had an animal, again, in a
10 very -- in a Wisconsin climate come out of his den, but
11 I would have no idea. I only know that if the cubs
12 were following, to try and find a den when everything
13 is frozen, again, I would think would be difficult but,
14 again, a biologist can only be the person to answer
15 that question.

16 MR. HANNA: Based on your knowledge, is
17 local staff with MNR aware of the location of the bear
18 dens in your area?

19 MR. BRODHAGEN: I don't think so, no.

20 MR. HANNA: Would it be feasible for an
21 area proposed to be cut to identify the location of
22 bear dens prior to cutting?

23 MR. BRODHAGEN: Is it possible?

24 MR. HANNA: Yes.

25 MR. BRODHAGEN: Oh, I think several dens

1 could be found if you could take the lay of the land
2 and --

3 MR. HANNA: If you took the time to do
4 it?

5 MR. BRODHAGEN: Oh, yes. Definitely.

6 MR. HANNA: Do you --

7 THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Brodhagen -- excuse
8 me. Mr. Brodhagen, would you know in your area where
9 the bear dens are?

10 MR. BRODHAGEN: I know where several of
11 them are. I don't specifically go looking for bear
12 dens.

13 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. But in the event
14 that there was a plan to cut some timber in your area
15 that was identified on these plans during the planning
16 process, would you be in a position to notify MNR and
17 tell them where the bear dens were that you knew about?

18 MR. BRODHAGEN: Yes, certainly I could do
19 that.

20 THE CHAIRMAN: And if you saw plans of
21 your area where cuts were going to take place and you
22 were aware within those plans that there were some bear
23 dens that might be impacted, would you be prepared as a
24 citizen to come forward at one of these public
25 information sessions and tell MNR or write to them or

1 talk to your local district manager and say: You
2 better not cut there because I know of a bear den that
3 may be affected. Would you be a person prepared to do
4 that?

5 MR. BRODHAGEN: Well, certainly because
6 of my interest in the bear I would do that. I think
7 that that way of taking care of this problem would be
8 kind of a facetious way to look at it because if you
9 were not -- like, if I was a biologist looking at the
10 bear, trying to study the bears and so on, therefore I
11 would be looking for this.

12 I stumble across dens when I'm tracking
13 and so on, therefore the information -- because I know
14 where there is one den, down in another creek, ravine
15 or so on there may be three or four dens that I
16 wouldn't know nothing about it and, you know, it's
17 questionable. I would think that there should be or
18 could be some effort put into that.

19 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, I guess what the
20 Board is asking, we have had a process explained to us
21 during the evidence that during the planning process an
22 effort is made by Ministry staff to identify other
23 values out there, such as other forms of wildlife,
24 eagles' nests, osprey nests, bear dens, this kind of
25 thing, and they put together a map showing what they

1 know about it out there.

2 MR. BRODHAGEN: Yes.

3 THE CHAIRMAN: And all I am saying is, is
4 would you suppose - and referring to yourself - that
5 members of the public who looked at a map like that and
6 didn't identify certain features that they knew about
7 would be prepared to say: And you should also add this
8 feature as well or that value because I know of that
9 value and I don't see it on the map?

10 MR. BRODHAGEN: I believe that -- well,
11 certainly I would because of my interest. But if my --
12 my question is this: Somebody might know, have
13 information and because of the type of things he can
14 add to the thing it's questionable that you would get a
15 lot of input in that and I think it would much benefit,
16 you know, the -- it would be an ongoing thing. But
17 somebody like myself who is really interested in their
18 area and so on, certainly we'd come. I'm sure.

19 MR. HANNA: Who do you feel should be
20 responsible to identify sites such as bear dens when
21 cutting is proposed?

22 MR. BRODHAGEN: That's a good question.
23 I haven't thought about it. I know that someone in the
24 field, like I can perceive what I think would be the
25 best, I think there should be a biologist.

1 Now, again, I don't know what dollars are
2 involved and how many you have on staff and so on, but
3 what there could be done is certain -- I'm sure the
4 biologist could identify areas of likelihood where
5 animals would be and could make specific checks in
6 those areas.

7 Like bears just don't den anywhere.
8 There is specific terrain and so on and somebody with
9 the background and so on could pick out areas that are
10 most likely and quickly check them out, possibly.

11 MR. HANNA: Mr. Brodhagen, do you feel it
12 is a reasonable overhead expense for you to be vested
13 with the responsibility of identifying the bears with
14 den sites in your area?

15 MR. BRODHAGEN: If I was to be the one
16 responsible for going around and checking?

17 MR. HANNA: Yes.

18 MR. BRODHAGEN: Good grief, yes.

19 MR. HANNA: You should be responsible?

20 MR. BRODHAGEN: No. Oh, no. Well,
21 that's a loaded question because...

22 MR. HANNA: Perhaps I can make it a
23 simple question then.

24 MR. BRODHAGEN: Yeah.

25 MR. HANNA: When cutting is proposed in

1 your bear management area, should you be responsible as
2 part of your overhead because you are depending on that
3 bear as your livelihood, would it be reasonable for you
4 to do the inventory, or do you feel it should be the
5 responsibility of the people doing the cutting?

6 MR. BRODHAGEN: I honestly do not believe
7 that I would have the time, because during the time
8 that you would have -- from the months that you are
9 open in the tourist camp business, six months would be
10 basically the times that -- the spring would be the
11 time and the fall to try and track this down. I just
12 don't believe I would have the time.

13 MR. HANNA: Thank you very much.

14 Those are my questions, Mr. Chairman.

15 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

16 MR. HLADY: I would like to comment on
17 two of the points that were made during this exchange,
18 if that's possible.

19 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay, Mr. Hlady, but then
20 if you would keep it brief with the comments, we would
21 then like to go to the next gentleman who hasn't had an
22 opportunity yet to address the Board.

23 MR. HLADY: Yes, I am sorry to interfere.
24 Were you finished?

25 MR. BRODHAGEN: Yes.

1 MR. HLADY: The first was with respect
2 to the exchange of information from one party to
3 another and to another and to the point where possibly
4 the feelings of the local people are not being
5 expressed down to the point where the decisions are
6 being made.

7 I would like just to quote briefly from a
8 manual called Trappers in the Forest Industry, which
9 was a Royal Commission on the Northern Environment
10 Funding Program Report, and in the summary and
11 recommendations in respect to integration of wildlife
12 and timber management there is a number of statements
13 which I would like to read:

14 "The forester's perception of wildlife
15 showed a narrow professional and cultural
16 bias which limited their viewpoint
17 to those species significant in timber
18 damage. A parallel bias in the Ontario
19 Ministry of Natural Resources Fish
20 and Wildlife Branch resulted in a
21 tendency to neglect any species that did
22 not fall into a southern Ontario
23 perception of recreational wildlife."
24 And it goes on to say that:
25 "There is virtually no overlap between

1 forestry and wildlife research in the
2 Ministry and there have been few attempts
3 to use existing tools, such as the forest
4 resource inventory for holistic
5 land management."

6 That's one point.

7 The second point in relation to wildlife,
8 and while not specific to bear, this West Patricia Land
9 Use Plan Faunal Species List contains a table -- a
10 number of tables with the various species of wildlife,
11 their habitat, breeding production, reproduction, diet,
12 predators, sensitivities and so on. And there are a
13 number here which all list that they are sensitive to
14 human disturbance of any kind or sensitive to
15 clearcutting, sensitive to large clearcuts, sensitive
16 to disturbances in nestings, sensitive to various types
17 of harvesting, logging operations, clearcutting, human
18 disturbances and these species include beaver, marten,
19 lynx, wolverine, wolf, fisher, bald eagle, osprey, blue
20 heron, deer, moose and caribou, and those are all
21 animals which are sensitive to that type of impact.

22 Thank you.

23 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

24 Yes, sir, would you mind coming forward
25 now?

1 MR. HOGG: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if it's
2 at all appropriate for me to say a few words in
3 response to some questions Mr. Hanna had for Mr.
4 Brodhagen? Is that appropriate?

5 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, I think in the
6 spirit of keeping this discussion wide ranging for the
7 benefit of the public, we will allow a few questions.

8 Excuse me, would you mind just taking a
9 seat right there for just a moment. I apologize for
10 this last interruption, but there is one series of
11 comments that relate to some questions by Mr. Hanna.

12 MR. HOGG: Yes. The question of course
13 related to inventory of denning bears and how
14 difficult -- the implication of how difficult or easy
15 that might be, and I guess with respect to how bears
16 denning may be disrupted by site preparation, I guess
17 the one observation I would make is that that activity
18 occurs across a relatively small part of any given area
19 in any given year and so not all denning bears might be
20 subject to this kind of disturbance.

21 I think in terms of inventorying things
22 we tend to look for those features we consider most
23 important, and if it was deemed that those denning that
24 bears might be subject to site preparation, it was
25 important to know those sites, we would put some effort

1 into that area, but at this juncture certainly it is
2 not the practice of the Ministry that it goes out and
3 attempts to find those kinds of sites.

4 There is practical difficulty in doing
5 that and at this point, I think given the scale of the
6 impact, we would probably not be doing those kind of
7 things. But if in fact that ever proved to be or was
8 thought to be an important feature for us to be aware
9 of, an attempt would be made to find those things
10 despite its difficulty; for instance, if they became
11 endangered species, to take an extreme position here.

12 MR. BRODHAGEN: If I might say something.
13 Well, to me in my area it could be an endangered
14 species, to me where it might not be of much concern to
15 anyone else.

16 You know, I have no idea what the dollar
17 involvement would be to do any studies like that. That
18 was not my point, and I understand that in relation to
19 the dollars that you are talking about, the dollars
20 that I'm talking about are very inconsequential.
21 However, they're my dollars and they affect me and they
22 do affect some of the other bear hunters around here
23 too.

24 You know, I can see where maybe a
25 little -- I've offered on several occasions to assist

1 in any -- and help any biologist who wanted to come up
2 into the area and do some studies on our animals. I
3 would be more than happy to work with them and I've
4 offered to do that for the last five or six years.

5 It might not be - if a person got talking
6 to one of the people that has done extensive research
7 and so on - as difficult. I mean, I don't want people
8 running all over the bush looking for dens, I realize
9 that there's no time for that kind of thing, but there
10 may be something that is reasonable and not as
11 expensive and kind of sensible. Maybe foresters
12 themselves could recognize certain areas with a little
13 bit of education from the proper biologists.

14 MR. COSMAN: Mr. Chairman, I have a
15 question arising out of the comment. Perhaps I should
16 state it and you can direct me as to whether it should
17 be answered.

18 I was wondering, Mr. Brodhagen expressed
19 his concern about this possibility that winter
20 harvesting might be destroying bears in their winter
21 dens. I just wonder - and perhaps the biologist can
22 assist us - is there any evidence that in fact this is
23 happening that winter -- that before we devise a
24 solution, I wonder if there is any evidence as to the
25 magnitude of the problem. Are bears -- is there

1 evidence that bears are being destroyed in their dens
2 by winter harvesting techniques?

3 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, Mr. Cosman, before
4 we elicit an answer from Mr. Hogg, perhaps Mr.
5 Brodhagen can answer the question.

6 To the extent of your knowledge, sir,
7 within your area has this been a problem of equipment
8 impacting upon bears denning?

9 MR. BRODHAGEN: I cannot say
10 specifically. I can only see the terrain that has been
11 cut and I see areas that would normally be good denning
12 sites. I have no -- I have not gone over the area to
13 see that, and to be quite honest with you, those
14 animals, because of the nature -- because of nature's
15 way, if they were in fact killed in their dens and that
16 the animals would have them cleaned up in such a short
17 period of time it would be questionable if you would
18 note that.

19 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. Can we pose the
20 same question to Mr. Hogg, whether the Ministry has any
21 evidence of this being a problem.

22 MR. HOGG: I can't speak with any
23 personal knowledge in the area. This kind of report I
24 have heard of, my impression is it's very infrequent.

25 THE CHAIRMAN: And are you aware, Mr.

1 Hogg, of any literature on the subject, scientific
2 wildlife literature on the subject that indicates it is
3 a practical or actual problem as opposed to one that
4 could possibly occur?

5 MR. HOGG: I am not aware of any
6 literature on the topic.

7 THE CHAIRMAN: Now, without further --
8 Mr. Freidin, I am about to cut you off, it will have to
9 be a very short question because I think this gentleman
10 in the front row has been more than patient.

11 MR. FREIDIN: I can wait until after his
12 submission, if you wish. There is two very brief
13 questions, one for Mr. Hogg and one for Mr. Tupling and
14 perhaps --

15 THE CHAIRMAN: Is it related to the last
16 submissions?

17 MR. FREIDIN: It is related to what has
18 just occurred, yes, sir.

19 THE CHAIRMAN: All right. Let's finish
20 those off and then move on to this other gentleman's
21 submission.

22 MR. FREIDIN: Let me start with Mr.
23 Tupling then. Mr. Kennedy indicated that the timber
24 management plans are based on local knowledge with
25 local experience with biologists, foresters from the

1 area and, to that extent, do you believe that the
2 decisions which are made in timber management plans
3 could be characterized as local decisions?

4 MR. TUPLING: That's correct.

5 MR. FREIDIN: And do you believe that
6 after there has been a formal review at the regional
7 level and the main office level that those decisions
8 lose their local character or could they still be
9 regarded as local decisions?

10 MR. TUPLING: I believe they are still of
11 a local character.

12 MR. FREIDIN: All right. And for you,
13 Mr. Hogg, by way of just general edification, Mr. Hlady
14 raised some concern about sensitive species.

15 MR. HOGG: Area sensitive species?

16 MR. FREIDIN: Yes. And could you just
17 advise generally the evidence that has been led to date
18 regarding how the Ministry of Natural Resources is in
19 fact addressing the concern regarding area sensitive
20 species?

21 MR. HOGG: Well, in Panel 10 Dr. Euler in
22 presenting a paper of his and Dr. Baker's entitled:
23 Featured Species Management in Ontario, did some
24 analysis of and classification of wildlife according to
25 their habitat needs and did identify that there are

1 approximately 40 species in Ontario that we consider to
2 be area sensitive, and he simply has put that forth as
3 a concern that we have and a lot of the concern about
4 area sensitivity is related to older forests and the
5 maintenance of those and made the observation that in
6 Ontario, in the general case, at this time there is a
7 great deal of old forest in existence.

8 And there was a point of that is that if
9 your concern is for area sensitive species occupying
10 older forests, at this time in Ontario in the general
11 case we shouldn't be having too many difficulties, but
12 it is something to be aware of for our future
13 management and to be monitoring.

14 And, as I mentioned before, in Panel 16
15 there will be more discussion of monitoring.

16 MR. FREIDIN: Is there a monitoring
17 program being contemplated to address this concern
18 regarding area sensitive species?

19 MR. HOGG: Yes, there is.

20 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Freidin.
21 Thank you, Mr. Hogg.

22 Well, sir, we are now without any further
23 interruption going to get to your submission.

24 MR. BURGSTALLER: Okay. I waited
25 patiently, but there's a lot of things I don't

1 understand and perhaps I find out.

2 THE CHAIRMAN: Could you perhaps slower the
3 mike --

4 MR. BURGSTALER: My --

5 THE CHAIRMAN: Excuse me a moment.

6 MR. BURGSTALER: Okay.

7 THE CHAIRMAN: Could you just lower the
8 microphone a little bit so that we can hear you.

9 MR. BURGSTALER: My name is Ed
10 Burgstaler, I am a Canadian citizen, resident of
11 northwestern Ontario and I love the outdoors, love
12 fishing, hunting, or just take a plain ride down one of
13 the many back roads to view the wonderful northern
14 scenery of the northern woods.

15 I believe very strongly in conservation
16 and the wise use of our natural resources, but there
17 are things which I do not fully understand, as who
18 controls timber management? Is it the timber
19 contractor, the tourist operator, the forester or is it
20 the biologist?

21 I do not understand who makes the
22 decisions to close a road, remove a culvert and pile
23 gravel across the road to deny us access to our lakes
24 but allows certain people to fly in and use the lakes.

25 I do not understand who and what value is

1 put on the moose and the other animals who live in that
2 part of the forest.

3 Next I was going to ask a question which,
4 when I ask if that we have lots of interested groups
5 and things will there be any group or individuals who
6 believe in wise use of our natural resources have any
7 input in this timber management planning before these
8 great bureaucrats appears?

9 THE CHAIRMAN: Do you want to ask that
10 question of this panel?

11 MR. BURGSTALER: Yes. Go ahead.

12 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay, Mr. Clark? Do you
13 want to deal with that question, Mr. Kennedy?

14 MR. KENNEDY: I think I would like to
15 respond to that question.

16 If I understand your question correctly,
17 you are asking in what fashion are the decisions made
18 that you do see in the timber management plan. Is that
19 a fair summary of your question?

20 THE CHAIRMAN: I think his question went
21 beyond that, Mr. Kennedy, to say: Will any of the
22 interest groups interested in conservation and some of
23 these other values have any input into the planning
24 before harvesting takes place? Was that--

25 MR. BURGSTALER: That's right.

1 THE CHAIRMAN: --your question, sir,
2 basically?

3 MR. BURGSTALER: That's right.

4 MR. KENNEDY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

5 Yes, the multi-disciplinary planning team
6 that I mentioned earlier that is preparing the plan,
7 prepares at the outset a mailing list which includes
8 those individuals that are known locally that have a
9 vested interest in decisions that are being made in the
10 plan and often on that mailing list there are, in
11 addition to individuals that are directly affected such
12 as trappers and fishermen, commercial fishermen and
13 interested individuals, there is an opportunity for
14 interest groups - either call them special interest
15 groups or public interest groups - to be included on
16 that mailing list and to be informed of all the public
17 notices that are taking place and informed of the
18 information centres, such as information centres on
19 setups such as the one we saw today.

20 So there is an opportunity for
21 individuals to come forward and comment on the
22 proposals that are prepared as part of the plan. There
23 is also an opportunity then to follow the planning
24 process and see the results of their input and see the
25 final decisions that are recommended by the members of

1 the planning team.

2 So there certainly is an opportunity
3 there for individuals that are interested in
4 conservation or in any other particular specific
5 interest to come forward and participate in that
6 process.

7 MR. BURGSTALER: But this will be all put
8 out before the cutting begins?

9 MR. KENNEDY: Yes, sir. It's done at the
10 outset of the production of the timber management plan.
11 The plan stays in effect for a five-year term. So it
12 is being prepared over the course of a year --
13 approximately one year and it will be forecasting the
14 activities that will take place for a five-year period
15 in relation to things such as harvest and renewal.

16 In addition, there is some preliminary
17 information that is given beyond that time frame
18 dealing with access proposals, in particular primary
19 road proposals, and there is an indication at the
20 outset of the considerations that are being given to
21 primary road corridors.

22 So there is an option -- or an
23 opportunity there to see the manner in which the access
24 system will be developed on a management unit. So
25 there certainly is information available to the public

1 on the kinds of activities that can be expected to
2 occur five years in advance.

3 MR. BURGSTALER: So in the next five
4 years we shouldn't have a problem at all then?

5 MR. KENNEDY: I am sorry, I wasn't able
6 to hear you.

7 MR. BURGSTALER: So the next five years
8 we should have no problem at all then, we work
9 together?

10 MR. KENNEDY: Well, sir, and also the
11 part of the planning process that we've put forward
12 before the Board includes a scheduled renewal of the
13 plan. So each -- I would say each four years -- or,
14 sorry, four years into that planning process the whole
15 process is repeated again and there is a very special
16 opportunity at that time, of course, to see if the
17 results that were planned have actually occurred.

18 And as part of our interest of keeping
19 people informed, we have included a number of reporting
20 tables and reporting system that advises people of the
21 results that have been achieved over the past five
22 years. We use that information in the preparation of
23 the new plan and guide us in our new planning efforts.

24 So there is certainly an opportunity at
25 that time also to come forward and see how well or how

1 poorly - if that was the case - the decisions that were
2 made with the public input at year one have occurred
3 over the five years and assist us in the planning of
4 future.

5 MR. BURGSTALER: Okay, thank you.

6 MR. FREIDIN: I am just wondering whether
7 I could ask a couple of questions which I think deal
8 with some of the other specific questions which were
9 raised.

10 THE CHAIRMAN: All right.

11 MR. FREIDIN: And that is, a concern was
12 raised that - and I am sorry, sir, I didn't catch your
13 name.

14 MR. BURGSTALER: Ed Burgstaler.
15 Burgstaler. Ed Burgstaler.

16 MR. FREIDIN: Burgstaler.

17 MR. BURGSTALER: Right.

18 MR. FREIDIN: Mr. Burgstaler indicated
19 that he didn't know who makes the decision to close a
20 road or remove a culvert, and I am just wondering, are
21 those issues addressed in the plan before those
22 decisions are made and does the public have an
23 opportunity to have input into those kinds of
24 decisions?

25 MR. KENNEDY: Yes. For new road

1 proposals in particular, those kind of decisions are
2 made by the planning team, the members that are
3 preparing the plan; it could be a group of foresters,
4 biologists and land use individuals, and they are doing
5 that in a form that brings the proposal forward at an
6 information session and members of the public and
7 people that are directly affected are invited to come
8 out and see those kind of decisions -- or, sorry,
9 proposals at that point in advance of them happening
10 and to participate in a review of that information and
11 to provide comments.

12 So it's the planning team along with the
13 input from the public, I would suggest, that are making
14 the decision.

15 MR. BURGSTALER: Thank you.

16 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr.
17 Burgstaler.

18 Are there any other members of the public
19 that wish to comment? I see that there are two hands
20 up, and actually a third.

21 I wonder if it might be an appropriate
22 time to take a very short 10-minute break just to give
23 the court reporters an opportunity to take a breather.

24 We will adjourn for ten minutes. Thank
25 you.

1 ---Recess taken at 8:55 p.m.

2 ---On resuming at 9:15 a.m.

3 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, ladies and
4 gentlemen. Please be seated.

5 All right, ladies and gentlemen, we are
6 not going to put a definitive time limit on tonight's
7 proceedings unless, of course, it goes beyond say one
8 or two a.m., but what we would like to do is try and
9 hear everybody who came out tonight, if we possibly
10 can.

11 If it turns out that there are many more
12 people that want to address us and the hour does get
13 late, then we will ask these people to come back at one
14 of the sessions either tomorrow afternoon or tomorrow
15 evening.

16 Who else would like to address the Board
17 at this time?

18 Perhaps we could take the lady at the
19 back. Would you like to come forward, ma'am, please.

20 MRS. HOWE: May I use this?

21 THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, you certainly may.
22 Perhaps one of the gentlemen will give you a hand to
23 get it down.

24 MRS. HOWE: Thank you.

25 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

1 MRS. HOWE: Mr. Chairman, Board, and
2 people here assembled, I am Laura Howe of Dryden. I am
3 a naturalist, I am interested in the wildlife, I am not
4 interested in killing, I am not interested in hunting,
5 I want to see the bears live.

6 We do not have bears around us now. A
7 few years ago I had bears coming in and while they did
8 some destruction, I would like to have had them come.
9 They are not coming now. That is just a forward.

10 I would like to commend this young man
11 and Mr. Brodhagen for selling his points, not the
12 bear's. I would like to commend the two of them on
13 standing up and being counted, and I would also like to
14 be counted, that I would like to see - and I put some
15 notes down here - the agencies concerned, I would like
16 to know and feel that they are really, really
17 listening, and I don't mean just with their two ears, I
18 mean with their heads and their hearts.

19 I have a few thoughts I will say at the
20 end. But, anyway, I would like to see, somebody said -
21 I don't know whether it was Mr. Brodhagen or who - that
22 the public is not interested and I have been to
23 meetings when there is only a few and yet the local
24 Ministry of Natural Resources has sent out notices, let
25 everybody know and yet only a few have come.

1 Now, I feel, Mr. Chairman, that the
2 public needs protection from their own ignorance, from
3 their own lack of interest, from their own selfishness,
4 that we have to protect them, those of us who are
5 interested in promoting and keeping our trees and our
6 animals, our flowers and all that makes this wonderful
7 world. I would like to be counted on that score.

8 Now, as you look at my white hair you
9 know that I have lived a long time and I have lived a
10 long interesting life, I might say, full every day as I
11 can make it, and I have seen -- sorry to say, I have
12 seen the destruction of woods, marshes - and nobody has
13 mentioned marshes and the importance that marshes play
14 in our wildlife and their propagation - I have been the
15 destruction of woods, marshes, muskegs, loss of life
16 amongst animals and my grandchildren will not see the
17 forest and wildlife that I have seen, they will not
18 have the opportunity.

19 I say thank you to these two people who
20 did stand up and be counted and I want to be counted
21 too, Mr. Chairman.

22 Now, I have made a note here. We are
23 concerned with timber management. Have we ever thought
24 that there are just too many pulp mills, too many
25 people using the wood that comes from the trees.

1 Therein, that's the demand, the demand for the wood we
2 know that causes this destruction. Maybe through this
3 conference future numbers of pulp mills, paper mills
4 could be controlled and maybe that will save the woods
5 that we are so concerned about.

6 I think what we are expressing here
7 tonight is too many wrong things, we are not getting at
8 the root of it and maybe money is at the root of it.

9 And we thank you, Mr. Chairman, I
10 appreciate being able to support this young man and Mr.
11 Brodhagen and all of those here that I know. I look
12 around and I see a number that I know who feel as I do.
13 I have asked tourist agencies when we had meetings on
14 moose management way back when, years ago when the
15 Ministry of Natural Resources was studying this, I had
16 asked some of those tourist agencies, did they never
17 have any of their clients come who only wanted to stand
18 and look and observe and enjoy maybe the beauty that
19 their particular camp offered.

20 And I have seen - you might ask that
21 question - I now know of one tourist operator in this
22 district who invites, and I think - I haven't seen some
23 of his literature - but he invites families to come who
24 only want to stand and look. They don't want to kill,
25 they don't want to fish; they just want to get in the

1 canoe maybe and paddle.

2 Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

3 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mrs.
4 Howe.

5 Any questions arising out of Mrs. Howe's
6 presentation?

7 (no response)

8 Thank you. Call on the next gentlemen.

9 MR. LESCHIED: Mr. Chairman, Panel, thank
10 you for extending the hour. I was under the impression
11 that it was from seven to nine and so I appreciate the
12 opportunity.

13 My name is Justus Leschied, that's
14 spelled, J-u-s-t-u-s. We have enough heavies up here
15 this evening as it is, so I thought I should clarify
16 that.

17 I reside in the Township of Barkley
18 located adjacent to the east boundary of the Town of
19 Dryden. I do not come as a member of a group but as a
20 citizen at large. My grandfather and family came to
21 the Hamlet of Waldhof --

22 THE CHAIRMAN: Excuse me, one moment, if
23 I could just interrupt you.

24 I have run out of ink in two pens. I
25 wonder if somebody might lend me a pen just for the

1 duration.

2 (handed)

3 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Sorry to
4 interrupt you.

5 MR. LESCHIED: You will have to excuse me
6 I have a cold, I wasn't sure if I was going to come
7 this evening. But I must tell you that I can get very
8 emotional about this issue and hopefully not irrational
9 in the process.

10 But I am a grandfather of a little boy
11 called Matthew who was two years old on the long
12 weekend in September and I was out at a wilderness
13 cabin on a trout lake and Matthew said to me, in his
14 broken speech, he said: Grandpa, fishing. And his
15 eyes just lit up like that. And I debated if I should
16 come this evening, but I had a picture of my little
17 grandson and the excitement that he displayed when he
18 wanted to get his grandfather to take him fishing.

19 And going through my mind was 15 years
20 down the road when Matthew says: Grandpa, how come
21 there aren't any fish in this lake? Or he says to me:
22 Why are all the trees cut down to the lake? And I
23 would say: Well, that is the way it is.

24 But I hope my presentation this evening
25 will reflect my concern and my ongoing involvement in

1 trying to impact the process of management of our
2 resources.

3 My grandfather and family came to the
4 Hamlet of Waldhof situated some 30 miles west of here
5 in 1911 from a large city in the center of -- in
6 central Europe. The name Waldhof is a German name,
7 translated it means forest yard. The wilderness they
8 came to made them depend on the trees, fish and
9 wildlife for their very existence.

10 I grew up in that setting on Eagle Lake,
11 I know the economic importance of multi-use of our
12 natural resources, the economic importance of selling a
13 cord of wood to the paper mill, the economic importance
14 of tourism based on the aesthetic value of our forests
15 and lakes, and without those benefits father would not
16 have had the financial resources to raise a family of
17 eight children.

18 I can assure you that we as children
19 developed a healthy respect and a deep love for the
20 environment; be it forest, fish or wildlife. In short,
21 the importance of using the resources wisely,
22 conservation of these resources for tomorrow, and
23 tomorrow and for the generations to come. A respect
24 and a law that went far beyond consumption of those
25 resources. Those were the days of the Lands and

1 Forests Department and, let me tell you, they were
2 government.

3 Over the years respect for the efforts of
4 the forester and wildlife and fisheries biologist has
5 continued. As I became involved in trying to affect
6 change in the implementation of sound management
7 relating to our natural resources, I would have greatly
8 appreciated those opportunities for input. Oh, I have
9 had those times of frustrations and the slowness of the
10 process in implementing change, those times when I had
11 that gut feeling that I, as the public, was being asked
12 to endorse decisions which already had taken place,
13 that in fact my input was somewhat like window
14 dressing; that is, to make it look good.

15 My optimism is based not on the failures
16 of the system but on the positive results when the MNR
17 has responded and acted for good to the citizens'
18 input.

19 The present system gives me access. I
20 want that system to be improved by regular intervals of
21 public scrutiny of plans, the implementation of those
22 plans and the enforcement of those plans.

23 In reference to the issue at hand, I
24 raise that question, the five-year interval, what do I
25 as a citizen -- what opportunities do I have as a

1 citizen during those five years to in any way impact
2 the course of events?

3 THE CHAIRMAN: Would you like the panel
4 to attempt to answer that at this time?

5 MR. LESCHIED: Maybe at the end, if they
6 would.

7 THE CHAIRMAN: Very well.

8 MR. LESCHIED: The opportunity to
9 question, to make suggestions and ensure that sound
10 management is followed. Do that and I become a
11 guardian in part of our resources. Keep the process
12 open on a regular basis to the public. Ontario's
13 people are the ones who will make it work; you need us.

14 So if you would like to respond to that
15 question, please.

16 MR. CLARK: I think we are all wanting to
17 jump at the bit here. Maybe I will say a few words and
18 then I will pass it on.

19 I want to harken back to some of the
20 earlier comments we heard and questions relating to
21 whether or not decisions are made at the local level or
22 whether they are made afar, because I think it is sort
23 of fundamental what you are talking about, once a plan
24 is being made and approved, what opportunity over the
25 next four or five years do you have to influence it.

1 And I want to stress, first of all, one
2 of the real hallmarks of our organization - and I think
3 you probably appreciate this - is that we are very
4 decentralized and that we rely to a very great extent
5 on the fact that we have people who are locally based
6 in the field organization who are fairly knowledgeable,
7 if not considerably knowledgeable, about the local
8 situation and have access to people like yourself.

9 So that in a very, I think, fundamental
10 way, at any point in time you can have access to
11 decision-makers in the Ministry at the local level
12 almost daily if you wish, and I would think that you
13 probably know that. I am sure that you are often in
14 touch with Mr. Tupling.

15 So that in a general way I would
16 emphasize that I believe that the system that we have
17 in place, the decentralized system that we have with
18 district offices located and working at the local
19 level, that it's a system that in effect promotes
20 accessibility.

21 Now, in terms of the planning process
22 that we talk about for timber management, I think also
23 in a more formalized way there are distinct
24 opportunities for you to make your views known and it
25 might be helpful if Mr. Kennedy explains those a little

1 bit.

2 MR. KENNEDY: I was thinking that if you
3 make the assumption that a timber management plan has
4 been approved and, say, you are in looking at the
5 second and third year in which that plan has been
6 implemented, there is an opportunity for people to know
7 what is happening relative to that plan by way of
8 having an annual work schedule which is available for
9 public inspection.

10 That inspection lasts a 30-day period and
11 usually starts in March and is available right through
12 to April 1st of each year which is the fiscal year of
13 the Ontario government. But it's through an annual
14 work schedule - which is a document that we use to
15 authorize the operations each year that will be
16 conducted either by a forest company or by contractors
17 through Ministry of Natural Resources - that the timber
18 management is implemented on a, as I say, annually --
19 sorry, implemented on an annual basis.

20 In conjunction with that annual work
21 schedule there is a summary of information that has
22 been collected throughout the year relative to the
23 progress that is being made towards achieving the good
24 things that have been laid out in the plan, such as the
25 amount of area that is going to be harvested, the

1 amount of renewal activity that is taking place,
2 numbers of trees planted, numbers of areas that have
3 been site prepared.

4 That information is summarized annually
5 and included as a supporting document to the annual
6 work schedule, and all that is available at the local
7 level through the district office and people become
8 informed of it by observing notices that are published
9 in the media.

10 Additionally, there has been a concern
11 raised by members of the public as to how well Natural
12 Resources is doing on a provincial level relative to
13 timber management planning and, as part of your
14 submission before the Board, we have suggested two ways
15 in which we can do that. One is to prepare annually a
16 report to the Ontario Legislature, the government, to
17 the elected officials and advise them of the kinds of
18 activities that are taking place in the province
19 relative to timber management. In doing that, the
20 information we believe then will get a fair amount of
21 exposure through the media and other methods and will
22 keep people informed on an annual basis of, if you
23 will, how well is your forest growing.

24 We also intend to, every five years,
25 publish a more detailed report that will deal with a

1 number of complex issues dealing with the amount of
2 wood that is growing in the province at each five
3 years. That is referred to as a state of the forest
4 report, now where we are going to be looking at such
5 things as the forest structure that has evolved over
6 that intervening period.

7 So there is a number of ways in which
8 people can keep -- can be kept abreast of the
9 activities that are taking place through a five-year
10 timber management plan.

11 MR. LESCHIED: One subsequent question to
12 that now that you have set some of my fears aside.

13 Hypothetically, if I were to come into
14 your office two years after the plan was in place and I
15 pointed out to you an area where there was excessive
16 erosion, or if I pointed out to you an area where there
17 were bear dennings since that was referred to earlier,
18 what steps -- is there a mechanism in place where you
19 can accommodate that even though you may not have
20 anticipated it prior to putting the plan into place?

21 MR. KENNEDY: Yes, there is. There is a
22 formal process that we have incorporated into our
23 planning process to allow us to react to that kind of
24 information.

25 I would term that kind of a request

1 primarily based on new information that has arisen
2 during the course of the plan implementation. That new
3 information has come forward in the past both from
4 people, general members of the public, or
5 resource-based individuals that have come across a
6 particular feature or observed an occurrence in the
7 field that they would like some indication as to how
8 MNR should respond to it.

9 As well, it comes forward as a result of
10 activities that Natural Resources staff do. We monitor
11 all operations that take place in the field. We
12 conduct regular inspections of harvest operations as
13 well as operations that take place on renewal.

14 But the manner in which we are able to
15 respond to those requests is through what is called an
16 amendment process and we have a series of procedures
17 that are in place or being proposed to the Board which
18 allow us to keep the plan current.

19 But specifically to do with -- to deal
20 with a new piece of information, we are able to give it
21 the same kind of emphasis as if it was brought forward
22 at the beginning of the planning process and subject it
23 to what we have referred to as an area of concern
24 planning process which is taking a look at the feature
25 or value that has been brought to our attention, be it

1 a new -- previously unknown bear denning site or a
2 particular fish spawning ground that perhaps we weren't
3 aware of in the past, and to take a look at all the
4 information in that particular geographic area we would
5 be, in most cases, looking at conducting some form of
6 verification of the information, first of all, and then
7 in seeing how it could be affected by operations.

8 Many of our new pieces of information
9 that was brought to us are not in the areas where
10 harvesting or renewal activities are scheduled for the
11 five years. So consequently we add that to our
12 information banks and use it the next time around.

13 But during the course of the operations,
14 implementing that plan, we are able to halt operations
15 if that is necessary.

16 MR. LESCHIED: That is what I was asking.

17 MR. KENNEDY: Remove them from the
18 approval that we have given for the operations to
19 proceed and offer them protection, if you will, if
20 that's what required.

21 MR. LESCHIED: Thank you.

22 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, sir. Excuse
23 me, could you just spell your last name before you
24 leave?

25 MR. LESCHIED: L-e-s-c-h-i-e-d.

1 THE CHAIRMAN: L-e-s-c-h...?

2 MR. LESCHIED: c-h-i-e-d.

3 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

4 MR. HLADY: I would like to ask the MNR
5 panel a couple of questions and make a couple of
6 comments, if I can.

7 THE CHAIRMAN: Is that arising out of
8 this comment?

9 MR. HLADY: It arises out of the
10 discussions about the public consultation process.

11 THE CHAIRMAN: Very well.

12 MR. HLADY: Mr. Kennedy, could you
13 describe the -- maybe give me an idea of how many
14 volumes a typical forest management plan might take to
15 describe?

16 MR. KENNEDY: You're referring to the
17 number of volumes that would be in a final plan?

18 MR. HLADY: Yeah. Yeah.

19 MR. KENNEDY: The one plan that we have
20 chosen to use as an example of the timber management
21 planning process is that which has been prepared for a
22 Crown management unit in the Red Lake District. I
23 believe that plan has a total of nine volumes that are
24 associated with it.

25 The ninth volume is one that contains

1 amendments that have occurred to the plan since it was
2 approved. The other volumes are comprised of main
3 text, which is contained in one volume, one binder,
4 which is the main part of the plan; the balance of the
5 binders are made up of a series of maps that provide
6 detailed information on the location of roads and the
7 location of where other activities will occur during
8 that term.

9 As well as I believe there are three
10 binders that deal with a collection of public comments
11 that have been received and the manner in which the
12 public consultation has been carried out during the
13 preparation of that plan.

14 The binders range in size, if you will,
15 from two-inch binders down to one inch, so it's -- but
16 generally there would be a number of volumes contained
17 with the total package that we would refer to as a
18 timber management plan.

19 MR. HLADY: So from what you were saying
20 earlier regarding the public consultation process, the
21 ability of the public to go into your office and review
22 the plans, do you think it's reasonable to expect that
23 they would be able to go through nine volumes of
24 material?

25 MR. KENNEDY: I don't think it's

1 necessary that a person come in and look at all nine
2 volumes in particular. The experience that I've had is
3 that people are generally interested in a site-specific
4 location. There are people that come in that are
5 interested in the total plan itself, but generally
6 people are interested in knowing what kind of
7 activities would be occurring around a specific lake or
8 a cottage lot or a particular business enterprise that
9 they have, and the best way to get that kind of
10 information is by looking at a single map or perhaps
11 two maps, an index map that takes you to a particular
12 detailed map where people can see the kind of
13 activities that will be occurring.

14 MR. HLADY: But if they wanted to have an
15 overview and a detailed understanding of what the plan
16 entailed, there is nine volumes which comprise that
17 plan; that's correct?

18 MR. KENNEDY: In the particular example
19 that I've given there is a total of nine volumes which
20 is used to both record all the decisions that have been
21 made, as well as keep the plan current to reflect the
22 changes of the variety that Mr. Leschied was referring
23 to.

24 MR. HLADY: So do you think that it would
25 be reasonable for the Ministry to summarize these nine

1 volumes to provide information on the kinds of
2 activities that they are carrying out?

3 MR. KENNEDY: Well, it's certainly a
4 suggestion that has come forward by other members
5 suggesting that it would be a very valuable piece of
6 information that can be put forward to general members
7 of the public, and it's something that we are looking
8 at now as to what kind of information could we contain
9 in a summary document that would make it more useful or
10 make it most useful for a variety of users.

11 The questions that I've been asked of
12 individuals looking at a summary document have ranged
13 from other government ministries right through to
14 individual members of the public. Each person who has
15 suggested it has a little different slant on the kind
16 of information that they would like to see in a summary
17 document.

18 The fear that I have at the moment is
19 that the summary may start to grow in size and no
20 longer become a summary document. So we are grappling
21 with the task of trying to seek some guidance from
22 individuals as to the kind of information that would be
23 included in it.

24 One of the key pieces of information that
25 we have included in our planning process is a

1 generalized map of where operations will be occurring
2 on each management unit for the five-year term, and we
3 found that that is a very important map which is
4 associated with each plan that we think that there is a
5 real interest out there of individuals having easy
6 access to that, to be able to have an understanding of
7 where operations will occur for that five years. And
8 the experiences I've had is that that's the kind of
9 information that people are most interested in.

10 THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hlady, there is a
11 question that the Board is grappling with in terms of
12 the evidence that is coming in in Thunder Bay on a
13 regular basis and that is the ability of allowing the
14 public to be able to look at a document and understand
15 it, such as a timber management plan that may be nine
16 volumes, and suggestions to summarize it or shorten it
17 or to make it easily understandable has to be weighed
18 against those that feel very strongly that every
19 decision made by the Ministry must be traceable and
20 documented and all comments of the public in the
21 planning process, when those comments are made -
22 whether they are in writing, orally, et cetera - should
23 be written down and recorded, and somebody who wants to
24 see how a particular decision is arrived at can somehow
25 trace it through its various stages of the planning

1 process right up to the decision.

2 If you followed the latter course you may
3 end up with a plan that is a number of volumes; if you
4 follow the former course you won't be able to
5 necessarily trace all of the planning and
6 decision-making that went into the final product, and
7 it is a fine line as to the Board grappling with a
8 position that addresses both concerns.

9 MR. HLADY: I guess the direction that I
10 am going with my question is that if I was a member of
11 the public that didn't know a lot about what the
12 Ministry proposed or what constraints they operate
13 under, I would probably want to go in, you know, pick
14 up a few pamphlets, maybe, you know, talk to somebody
15 who can give me a synopsis of the kind of thing that
16 they are doing. And I don't think that, you know, I
17 would want to make a full-time job of it.

18 THE CHAIRMAN: But that would give you an
19 overview of the situation. Now, what if you are a
20 member of the public that wanted to go beyond that?

21 MR. HLADY: Okay. Then I would want to
22 be able to access more detailed information.

23 Now, I guess the point I am getting to is
24 that I did go to the Ministry of Natural Resources and
25 I did ask for a pamphlet to explain what they are doing

1 and I did get a pamphlet which goes into a number of
2 aspects about their operations and I felt quite
3 reassured that things were being handled right because
4 I read a statement here, and it talks about planning an
5 environmental assessment, and I will read you the
6 statement and you can tell me if this is a factual
7 statement or not.

8 "The Environmental Assessment Act applies
9 to all of MNR's resource management
10 activities. Two important objectives of
11 this Act are to ensure that alternative
12 ways of carrying out activities are
13 considered within the context of
14 minimizing environmental impacts and that
15 public consultation is carried out during
16 the planning of all activities. These
17 objectives complement MNR's approach to
18 resource management planning and are
19 reflected in the various planning
20 processes carried out by each program to
21 direct on-the-ground activities."

22 Is that a factual statement?

23 MR. KENNEDY: Yes, I believe it to be the
24 case.

25 MR. HLADY: I am looking at a letter from

1 A. G. Matthews, District Manager of the Sioux Lookout
2 District, and one of the points that he makes to me is
3 that the exemption order, MNR 11/19 for forest
4 management and forest management planning on Crown land
5 in forest management units was issued on December 31st,
6 1984 and expires upon approval of the Class
7 Environmental Assessment.

8 What does that mean?

9 MR. KENNEDY: What does that mean? It
10 means that the legislation that has been put in place
11 incorporates into it an opportunity for the Minister of
12 the Environment to grant an exemption.

13 An exemption may be temporary in nature
14 or may be for a longer period of time. The exemption
15 allows activities to proceed according to certain
16 conditions.

17 In the case of the Ministry of Natural
18 Resources' application to conduct timber management on
19 Crown lands in Ontario, the Minister of the Environment
20 granted a number of exemption orders since the Act had
21 been incorporate - or not incorporated - came into
22 being.

23 MR. HLADY: Specifically what does it
24 mean when timber management activities are exempt from
25 the Environmental Assessment Act under that order?

1 MR. KENNEDY: What does it mean? It
2 means that during the period that the exemption order
3 is in place that they have to, they being -- sorry, the
4 Ministry of Natural Resources have to comply with
5 certain conditions that have been imposed by the
6 Minister of the Environment according to that exemption
7 order.

8 In the case of the one that you are
9 referring to, which I believe is correctly titled 11-9,
10 one of the conditions that is embodied in that order is
11 that Ministry of Natural Resources had to submit prior
12 to December 31st, 1985 a proposal for a Class
13 Environmental Assessment for Timber Management on Crown
14 Lands in Ontario.

15 Natural Resources have complied with that
16 exemption order, with that specific condition, by
17 submitting in 1985 a document that was referred to as
18 the Class EA. Since that time the document has
19 undergone a series of revisions, the most recent being
20 the -- excuse me, the most recent being the
21 republishing of that document in June of 1987.

22 In that intervening time the document had
23 undergone a series of both government and public
24 reviews to allow opportunity for other government
25 agencies to voice their concerns or views on the manner

1 in which Natural Resources -- Ministry of Natural
2 Resources was planning to manage the timber resource in
3 the province. The culmination of that government
4 review was a publication that is titled - I don't think
5 I can give you the correct title - but it was a summary
6 of the government review that had been conducted by
7 Ministry of the Environment of the proposal.

8 So in that case, Ministry of Natural
9 Resources is living up to the terms and conditions of
10 that exemption order.

11 MR. HLADY: I would like to repeat this
12 because I think maybe the meaning has gotten a little
13 bit lost:

14 "The Environmental Assessment Act applies
15 to all of MNR's resource management
16 activities. Two important objectives of
17 this Act are to ensure that alternate
18 ways of carrying out activities are
19 considered within the context of
20 minimizing environmental impacts and that
21 public consultation is carried out during
22 the planning of all activities. These
23 objectives complement MNR's approach to
24 resource management planning and are
25 reflected in the various planning

1 processes carried out by each program to
2 direct on-the-ground activities."

3 Can you tell me if that is a factual
4 statement?

5 MR. KENNEDY: Yes, I do believe it is.
6 The manner in which we are addressing the
7 alternatives - if I could break it into a number of
8 parts - the manner in which we are addressing the
9 alternatives that is required to be addressed under the
10 Environmental Assessment Act is by appearing before
11 this Board and proposing to them a particular
12 undertaking which you've referred to before.

13 As part of that proposal we are required
14 to explore alternatives to our proposal and we have
15 done that by including a section in our Class
16 Environmental Assessment Document information as to
17 alternative ways of conducting timber management in the
18 province. The evidence that is -- the specific
19 detailed evidence that is related to those alternatives
20 is going to be addressed in a panel which is termed
21 Panel 17 which has yet to appear before the Board.

22 So the details of that information has
23 not come out in its fullest, but it is in that manner
24 that Natural Resources has chosen to live up to the
25 specific conditions as required under the Environmental

1 Assessment Act.

2 MR. HLADY: One of the provisions that is
3 allowed, as I understand it, in the process of
4 environmental assessment is to listen to what public
5 concern is and to --

6 THE CHAIRMAN: Just a moment, Mr. Hlady.
7 Let me try and clarify part of this for you, at least
8 as the Board understands it.

9 The Ministry of Natural Resources falls
10 under, with respect to these activities, the
11 Environmental Assessment Act. There are provisions in
12 the Act, however, for the Minister of the Environment
13 to exempt any proponent, anybody who would fall under
14 the Act, if in his discretion - and this is the
15 Minister of the Environment, not the Minister of
16 Natural Resources - feels it appropriate.

17 In this particular case the Minister of
18 the Environment decided that he would exempt certain
19 activities of timber management on Crown lands pending
20 the process which is now before this Board and, as part
21 of that exemption order, he instructed the Ministry of
22 Natural Resources to prepare a Class Environmental
23 Assessment of timber management activities in order
24 that they would put before the Board an application
25 which must comply with the provisions of the

1 Environmental Assessment Act itself, and that is what
2 is being done at this moment. And as part of this
3 whole process the public input into that application is
4 evidenced by your being here tonight as well.

5 In other words, all of the parties who
6 have an interest in the outcome of this application
7 under the Environmental Assessment Act, under this
8 class EA, have the opportunity to address the Board
9 either in Thunder Bay on a daily basis in terms of
10 cross-examining the Ministry on its application, or in
11 putting forward their points of view at either public
12 sessions throughout the province in some 14 different
13 locations, or in putting forward in any one of those
14 locations their submissions if they want to apply as a
15 full-time party.

16 And so that there is under this process
17 an opportunity for public consultation in connection
18 with this application.

19 MR. HLADY: This is 1989, the exemption
20 order was issued in 1984, this pamphlet was written in
21 1988 and I would just maybe - so I don't take up too
22 much time - myself being a person relatively
23 uninformed, off the street, looking for a little bit of
24 information in a district office, I go in and I read
25 that.

1 Would you not agree, Mr. Kennedy, that
2 that is a misleading statement?

3 MR. KENNEDY: No, I would not agree that
4 it's misleading.

5 MR. HLADY: I could read through the
6 third time because I understand it one way --

7 THE CHAIRMAN: No, no.

8 MR. HLADY: But I won't bother.

9 THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hlady, I think we have
10 got your point. You have obtained the pamphlet, have
11 read it a certain way and have taken a certain meaning
12 from it. You have put it to the panel of witnesses and
13 they have indicated what their impression of the same
14 passage is.

15 I don't think it furthers the business of
16 the Board to go on further in that regard.

17 MR. HLADY: Okay. I think the point
18 though -- the final point that I would like to make to
19 the Board is that the public consultation process, as
20 Mr. Kennedy described a moment ago, has not been very
21 effective for five years, and if I was to read that I
22 wouldn't worry about it.

23 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

24 MR. FREIDIN: Mr. Chairman, can I ask
25 five very short questions to which I think there are

1 five very short answers?

2 THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Freidin, go
3 ahead.

4 MR. FREIDIN: Mr. Kennedy, just in
5 relation to this issue of public consultation, does the
6 proposed timber management planning process which is
7 being reviewed by this Board provide for consideration
8 of alternatives in public consultation?

9 MR. KENNEDY: Yes, it does.

10 MR. FREIDIN: Am I correct that at the
11 moment the Ministry of Natural Resources is not legally
12 required to follow that particular planning process?

13 MR. KENNEDY: Yes, you are correct.

14 THE CHAIRMAN: You mean the one that is
15 before the Board for approval at this point?

16 MR. FREIDIN: Yes, the one that is being
17 proposed. Are you employing that timber management
18 process even though it is not strictly a legal
19 requirement?

20 MR. KENNEDY: Yes, we are.

21 MR. FREIDIN: Does the exemption order
22 which provides -- does the exemption order for timber
23 management which is presently in effect provide for
24 public consultation?

25 MR. KENNEDY: Yes, it does.

1 MR. FREIDIN: And is the Ministry of
2 Natural Resources complying with those public
3 consultation requirements?

4 MR. KENNEDY: Yes, it's complying with
5 those requirements as well as doing several additional
6 items.

7 MR. FREIDIN: Thank you.

8 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Freidin.
9 Yes, sir?

10 MR. BRODHAGEN: If I might make a short
11 comment on the idea of this public information or
12 inquiries and so on.

13 As Mr. Kennedy pointed out, that the
14 majority of the people that do come to speak are
15 usually interested in their own small interest, be it a
16 LUP that is being affected by timber cutting and so on.

17 And Mr. Hlady, I believe it is, he is
18 looking at it from of course the overall view. And so
19 there is very few who come up here looking at it from
20 the overall view, and it does occur to me, because I
21 get to see it every day, and the management plans that
22 I see are for that part of it - but I've just put it
23 out of my mind, but it's not very good - the aesthetic
24 value of driving down a road in the wilderness anymore,
25 I mean it's a little bit of joke calling it Rob's

1 Canadian Wilderness, let's face it.

2 But, anyway, the point that I get at is
3 with the cameras today and the visual things, it would
4 be very interesting to see, because you have places
5 which I am sure has been videod in its raw and then
6 what happens when the timber management -- or the
7 timber is cut and what it looks like after.

8 If in fact some of this short
9 commercial -- and I'm sure it wouldn't be by the
10 foresters that put on, but probably by somebody like
11 the Anglers Federation here, if that in fact was put in
12 front of the public before one of these hearings
13 showing what it looks approximately like now and what
14 it is likely to look like in three or four years down
15 the road, that I would think that there would be a lot
16 more people in the room saying: God, I don't want it
17 to look that, isn't there a better way.

18 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your
19 comments, sir.

20 I just might advise everybody present
21 that much of what the last member of the public brought
22 to the Board's attention, I want to assure the public
23 that the Board has had the opportunity of doing just
24 that in connection with this application.

25 We, during the course of the evidence,

1 have seen many slides of the results of past timber
2 management practices and we have also had the
3 opportunity now to take part in four site visits, most
4 of which lasted some three to four days each and most
5 of which were conducted from a helicopter so that we
6 were able to see vast tracts of land across various
7 areas within the area of the undertaking.

8 And so that we are at least being
9 provided with an opportunity in our deliberations on
10 this application to inquire into not just what is going
11 on in terms of the evidence being presented in Thunder
12 Bay through the witnesses, but to see for ourselves
13 what is going on in the forest itself. And I want you
14 to know that the Board in its deliberations on this
15 application will very much take those insights into
16 account.

17 MR. BRODHAGEN: I trust that the
18 helicopter that I saw go over camp towards Camp 12 you
19 might have been in it.

20 THE CHAIRMAN: Could well have been.

21 MR. BRODHAGEN: Anyway, that is a big
22 thing, that if you in fact saw what I see every day,
23 the questions of the amount of material that remains in
24 the bush - and, again, I don't like to make waves and
25 haven't done so - but when the timber operation at Camp

1 12 left its site, which was two miles or a mile and a
2 half from where my guests put their boats in the water
3 or we pick them up, they were loading their wood right
4 on the main road. On several occasions we were held up
5 for some time and I guess that goes with the territory,
6 but when they did pull out, because of where they were
7 loading their timber, that road we still have to go
8 around the logs that remained.

9 They didn't clean up the road nor level
10 it out, there's potholes and stuff like that. And it
11 would seem to me, knowing that we are in and using that
12 road and that, that a person could just take that point
13 upon them to just clean it up and make it like it was a
14 little bit before.

15 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

16 Is there anybody else from the public
17 that would like to address the Board?

18 Yes, sir? Would you like to come
19 forward.

20 MR. SANDERS: My name is Jeff Sanders and
21 I work at the Dryden tree nursery as a seasonal
22 unclassified staff, on recurring contracts I work as a
23 greenhouse technician, and the length of my contract
24 depends on the budget at that time of the year. Since
25 the MNR and its policies directly affect my career as a

1 forest technician and a taxpayer, I feel that some of
2 my questions should be brought forward today.

3 The MNR's emerging vision states that
4 there will be more entrepreneurial management of our
5 forests. Currently I know of eight private growers
6 growing stock for the government and to be planted in
7 the forest and one provincial nursery in this region.

8 I would like to know the Ministry's
9 future role in providing nursery stock for
10 regeneration, what the Ministry's plans are for
11 government tree nurseries in Ontario, and what the
12 government's future plan is for the Dryden tree
13 nursery?

14 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, gentlemen, you have
15 your work cut out for you. You have a series of
16 specific questions. To the extent that you can answer,
17 the Board would like you to provide answers to Mr.
18 Sanders.

19 MR. CLARK: I think it would be helpful
20 for us if we could confer for just a minute.

21 Thank you.

22 THE CHAIRMAN: And, Mr. Sanders, without
23 in any way derogating from what answers they may be
24 able to provide you in short order, having just had the
25 questions posed to them, the Board would like to

1 suggest that the panel or the Ministry, or the
2 appropriate people within the Ministry, undertake to
3 write to you and provide you perhaps with answers to
4 your questions in written form to the extent that they
5 can.

6 It's not unfair to put those questions to
7 them at a public session like that, but you must
8 understand that they haven't had the opportunity of
9 considering the answers and, in fact, these gentlemen
10 before us may not be the appropriate within the
11 Ministry to be able to provide those answers.

12 But we would like you to have those
13 answers, if they can provide it, we would like the
14 Ministry to undertake to perhaps provide some answers
15 to these questions.

16 MR. CLARK: Mr. Chairman, I think that
17 would be perhaps the most appropriate manner for us to
18 address this because, frankly, in the absence of having
19 an opportunity to talk to the right people, I don't
20 think we are in a position to give you answers that
21 truly reflect the position of the Ministry. But we
22 would undertake to provide that material to you.

23 THE CHAIRMAN: Would that be
24 satisfactory, Mr. Sanders?

25 MR. SANDERS: Oh yes, sure. I have a few

1 more questions, if I could though.

2 THE CHAIRMAN: Would you mind sending a
3 copy to the Board as well.

4 MR. CLARK: Certainly.

5 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

6 And, sorry, we haven't put any time limit
7 on that, but you will do that within a reasonableness
8 period of time?

9 MR. CLARK: Yes, we will. I am just
10 wondering, it might be appropriate if you could just
11 give us those questions again so that we can make sure
12 we have got them down -- well, actually, I think we can
13 probably go to the transcript.

14 MR. SANDERS: Okay. I have them right
15 here too.

16 Also, is the MNR going to continue
17 contracting out to private operators even though the
18 costs may be greater than when the work was previously
19 done by the MNR? And I am specifically talking about
20 our nursery, but I guess it could be taken in a broader
21 sense.

22 MR. CLARK: My sense is that that is
23 really part of the same series of questions you are
24 asking and it would be more appropriate for us to
25 respond to that in the context of the other ones as

1 well.

2 MR. SANDERS: I have no alternative, so I
3 guess I will wait for the written response.

4 MR. CLARK: Please understand, I don't
5 want to leave you with the wrong impression here. I
6 think that the concern we have about answering right
7 now is simply that we may not be able to give you
8 accurate information and, from my point of view, it's
9 most important that if we are responding to you you get
10 an answer that represents the corporate view of the
11 Ministry.

12 And the issues that you are discussing
13 are important ones that require some thought, and I
14 think the most responsible way for us to deal with that
15 is to take your questions, give some hard thought to
16 them, and then respond accordingly.

17 MR. SANDERS: Okay. And if I could I
18 would like to read a direct quote from the annual work
19 schedule for the Lower Spanish Forest FMA for the
20 one-year period April 1st, 1988 to March 31st, 1989,
21 and it has to do with other user values:

22 "Over the past few years the company has
23 been requested to alter logging
24 operations, remove existing roads or
25 alter proposed road locations in order to

1 protect or enhance other user values that
2 have been identified by the MNR or the
3 MTR. In some cases the protection of
4 other user values can be accomplished
5 without increasing company operation
6 costs; in other cases, however,
7 alterations to normal company harvesting
8 and access practices lead to increased
9 operating costs. It is the company
10 position that these increased costs
11 should not be the responsibility of E.B.
12 Eddy Forest Products. The company feels
13 that either the MNR or other user group
14 or individual who benefits from items
15 such as road alterations or road closure
16 or removal should be required to pay the
17 costs of such an alteration."

18 That is a direct quote. If companies do
19 not feel that they are responsible for reclamation or
20 environmental costs, does this mean that the Ontario
21 taxpayers will have to pay twice for environmental
22 protection? And what percentage of annual profits do
23 forest companies pay for environmental protection?

24 MR. KENNEDY: If I could take your
25 questions in reverse order. To the best of my

1 knowledge there is no percentage of revenues that is
2 required to be returned to anybody in order to provide
3 environmental protection, so I -- but I can't say that
4 I am really clear on the question you are asking in
5 that regard.

6 If you are asking: Does MNR charge a
7 particular amount of money that is used to ensure
8 protection, the answer would be not specifically in
9 that sense, no, but through the collection of general
10 revenues, in this case through the charges that are
11 applied for the amount of timber that is cut on an
12 annual basis, that the monies are directed to the
13 Ontario government who in turn allocate funds to the
14 Ministry of Natural Resources and part of the Ministry
15 of Natural Resources program, of course, is to collect
16 information that is used in resource management
17 planning and allows us to undertake planning
18 activities, both those along the lines as we have
19 described earlier using multi-disciplinary planning
20 teams, and it is through that process that we are able
21 to ensure environmental protection.

22 So that is a round-about-way of
23 explaining to you how that occurs in Ontario. But
24 specifically to your question, I can't say that there
25 is a percentage that is set aside, in turn it's based

1 on the amount of area that is harvested and the amount
2 of dues that are returned directly as a result of the
3 timber being harvested.

4 That is leaving aside all of the other
5 forms of revenue that the Ontario government -- or,
6 sorry, revenue-generating items that the Ontario
7 government uses which has been discussed in some forms
8 at the hearing such as general tax levies and licence
9 fees and things of that nature.

10 To address your first question dealing
11 with the comment that you have read into the record
12 that you saw in the Lower Spanish annual work schedule,
13 in that particular case the company is voicing a
14 concern over the increasing restrictions, I guess you
15 would say, that are occurring as a result of MNR
16 ensuring that there is adequate protection of all
17 resources.

18 Those restrictions in some cases do
19 result in additional costs that are incurred by forest
20 industry, as well as costs that are incurred by other
21 members of the resource users. Those costs are not
22 always straight economic, they can form other values.
23 But beyond that, I don't think I could really respond
24 to your question in more detail.

25 MR. SANDERS: Thank you.

1 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Sanders.

2 Is there any other members of the public
3 that wish to address the Board at this time?

4 Yes, sir?

5 MR. LATIMER: I would just like to read a
6 quote, Mr. Chairman. My name is Blake Latimer, I'm an
7 interested citizen here.

8 THE CHAIRMAN: Sorry, could you repeat
9 your name again, please?

10 MR. LATIMER: Blake Latimer.

11 THE CHAIRMAN: Blake Latimer.

12 MR. LATIMER: The quote regards the MNR's
13 emerging vision and I quote, it says:

14 "The Ministry will provide more incentive
15 and mechanisms for contracting coal
16 management and the devolution of services
17 and stewardship."

18 And the last portion of that quote,
19 "...the devolution of services and stewardship",
20 bothers me because it leads me to believe that the
21 government is getting out of the business of running or
22 managing our forests and our resources. It seems that
23 they are going to be content to hand this
24 responsibility over to private corporations whose
25 interest is more geared towards profit and what not

1 than the proper maintenance of this resource.

2 Is that where the Ministry is heading
3 down the road, is to hand over the responsibility for
4 these forests?

5 MR. CLARK: Perhaps I can respond to that
6 one and, Gary, maybe you would like to in terms of
7 Dryden District.

8 But certainly the objective here is not
9 to abrogate our responsibility as managers; our
10 objective, however, is to try and provide mechanisms
11 that provide more effective means of involving those
12 people who are directly affected by resource management
13 or who have a stake in the management decisions that
14 are made, to involve them more directly in the process
15 and allow them to share in the responsibility for
16 planning and managing resources.

17 And I guess a fundamental question that
18 we have been attempting to deal with in the hearings
19 and that we have attempted to deal with in a broader
20 sense in the Ministry as a whole is coming up with
21 mechanisms that provide specific opportunities for
22 interested groups to get directly involved in a
23 partnership and you hear words like partnership and
24 co-management, and what we are trying to stress there
25 is collaborative efforts in the management of

1 resources; whether it be fisheries resources or any
2 number of other things.

3 Gary, I don't know whether you have
4 examples that you could refer to here in Dryden
5 District, but the point I would stress is, no, the
6 objective is not to abrogate our responsibility but to
7 attempt to share it, involve people in it in a
8 meaningful way.

9 MR. TUPLING: I am sure if you read the
10 local press you have seen reference to the Eagle Lake
11 project which is an example of one of these
12 co-management projects where the local people on the
13 lake that have a concern, they put forth a great deal
14 of effort and money and with our expertise and help
15 have actually put a great deal of effort into the
16 rehabilitation of the lake and the walleye spawning and
17 done much more than we could have just with our limited
18 staff and resources.

19 I think that is a good example of a
20 collaborative effort which has been a real benefit to
21 resource management.

22 MR. LATIMER: Thank you for that answer.
23 I also have a specific question to go along with that.

24 Is the Ministry going to continue laying
25 off trained, qualified forest workers who have been in

1 the business of working within the tree nurseries and
2 what not in favour of inexperienced commercial
3 operators, people who hire students on a temporary
4 non-recurring basis? Are they not virtually selling
5 out a pool of resource to a pool of experience and
6 knowledge that you are not going to find available in
7 the private sector?

8 MR. KENNEDY: I think the questions that
9 you have asked are very similar to those that were
10 asked earlier and relate to the questions posed by Jeff
11 Sanders.

12 I think when we are providing the answers
13 to him we would be able to incorporate the questions
14 that you have just raised and also provide you with a
15 written -- some written comments on that subject
16 matter. I think would be the best way in which to
17 address your concern there.

18 MRS. KOVEN: Excuse me, Mr. Latimer.
19 Which activities are you talking about in terms of the
20 use -- the Ministry not using experienced forestry
21 workers?

22 MR. LATIMER: Basically refers to the
23 regeneration efforts, the planting, lifting, all the
24 activities carried on both nurseries here.

25 And that will be a written response?

1 MR. KENNEDY: Sorry, were you referring
2 to the planting activities or the nursery operations?

3 MR. LATIMER: The nursery operations.

4 MR. KENNEDY: Yes, that would be in the
5 form of a written response then.

6 THE CHAIRMAN: Will you also provide the
7 Board with a copy of that, Mr. Kennedy?

8 MR. KENNEDY: Yes, we will, Mr. Chairman.

9 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

10 MR. LINDGREN: Mr. Chairman, just as a
11 point of clarification, will these written answers be
12 provided to the parties as well?

13 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, the Board would
14 intend to exhibit them as exhibits in the hearing and
15 they will be available for everybody.

16 MR. LINDGREN: Thank you.

17 THE CHAIRMAN: Anybody else have any
18 submission to the Board.

19 Yes, sir?

20 MR. BROWN: My name is Frank Brown and I
21 have some further questions for the MNR panel.

22 In 1989, this year, a new forest company
23 of Toronto was contracted to do planting of greenhouse
24 transplant stock from the Dryden nursery. How many
25 jobs did that company provide, how many of the workers

1 hired by the company were residents of the Dryden area,
2 how much money in profits did that company take out of
3 the Dryden area and back to Toronto? And can you tell
4 me the survival rate of new forest transplant and how
5 does that compare to work previously done by the MNR?

6 MR. KENNEDY: Mr. Brown, those are some
7 very detailed questions that I can advise you that no
8 one on our panel has the answers at this time.

9 As with the questions posed by Mr.
10 Sanders, we can undertake to provide answers to those
11 questions that we are able to and there may be elements
12 to the questions that you have raised that it would be
13 impossible to provide answers to at this time,
14 particularly those dealing with the survival rates.

15 However, we will have a look at that
16 particular project that you referred to and provide
17 what information is available at this time, and provide
18 a copy to the Board.

19 MR. BROWN: Thank you. I have one
20 further question.

21 The current practice of contracting work
22 to companies outside of the Dryden area is having a
23 serious impact on this and other small resource-based
24 resource communities. What assurance does this town
25 have and this area from the MNR that these companies

1 will invest any of this money back into the community?

2 And Mayor Jones in his current column in
3 the Dryden Observer of the 19th of September mentioned
4 that we live, work, play here year round, the products
5 of our labours greatly enhance the standards of living
6 for all. Here we see a lot of the money leaving the
7 area and I would like an answer to that question.

8 MR. KENNEDY: I think perhaps the best
9 way to answer is to advise you of the kind of practices
10 that Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources use relative
11 to the directions provided by the government in
12 ensuring that we are exercising good fiscal
13 responsibility and part of that fiscal responsibility
14 is ensuring that there are opportunities for
15 businesses, both locally as you had indicated in the
16 Dryden area, plus in the near local area, regionally,
17 to bid on projects that are up for -- on a tender
18 situation and, in the case of our reduced fiscal
19 dollars, we are always looking at ways of ensuring that
20 we can maximize the amount of programs that we are able
21 to achieve with reduced dollars or a set number of
22 dollars.

23 And, as a result, I could foresee that
24 there would be fluctuating amounts of contracts that
25 are awarded on a locally versus a regional basis and I

1 could see that situation continuing into the future as
2 we exercise fiscal responsibility of ensuring we are
3 able to achieve our individual projects.

4 MR. BROWN: Are not some of these
5 contracts awarded to companies that are from out of the
6 province; they come in and take the money out?

7 MR. KENNEDY: I can't say that I am aware
8 of that specifically.

9 MR. BROWN: I would suggest there is
10 information that is available to you that would answer
11 that.

12 MR. KENNEDY: I would imagine there would
13 be, yes.

14 MR. BROWN: Can we get an answer to that?

15 MR. KENNEDY: And the question, could you
16 repose the question?

17 MR. BROWN: Okay. I don't have that one
18 in writing, but I would suggest to you that there are
19 out-of-province companies that have come in and got MNR
20 contracts and profits leave the province, they don't
21 even stay in this province.

22 MR. KENNEDY: I am not sure of our
23 ability to answer that particular question, but we can
24 certainly make inquiries. Do I take it that you are
25 referring to a particular portion of the program that

1 is implemented by MNR?

2 MR. BROWN: What I am looking at is
3 specifically your responsibilities on renewal.

4 MR. KENNEDY: And similar to the other
5 gentleman that has spoken, the nursery operations in
6 particular?

7 MR. BROWN: Definitely.

8 MR. KENNEDY: Yes, we can undertake to
9 provide what information is available on that
10 particular item.

11 MR. BROWN: Thank you.

12 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Brown.

13 Any other members of the public wish to
14 address the Board?

15 (no response)

16 Well, ladies and gentlemen, if there are
17 no other questions for the panel -- oh, Ms. Seaborn.

18 MS. SEABORN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I
19 haven't wanted to interrupt the public session, and
20 earlier this afternoon when we were discussing how the
21 procedure may evolve today you had made a comment in
22 response to Mr. Freidin's submission that when members
23 of the public make submissions to the Board the panel
24 should have an opportunity to respond to those
25 submissions and I believe, Mr. Chairman, you indicated

1 at that time that you would reserve your position on
2 Mr. Freidin's comment in that regard.

3 What I would just like to state at this
4 point for the record is that I see the process as being
5 one where if members of the public, as the last number
6 of gentlemen have had specific questions for the panel,
7 to the best of the panel's ability, those questions
8 should be answered but, in the event that a member of
9 the public merely wishes to address the Board - which I
10 would suggest is the purpose of this hearing, is for
11 members of the public to speak with the Board - then I
12 would respectfully suggest that we should not be
13 spending a considerable amount of time in the future
14 with the panel responding to the submissions unless the
15 person making the submissions has questions for the
16 panel.

17 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, with all due
18 respect, Ms. Seaborn, the Board understands perhaps
19 what your concerns are, but you must realize that when
20 the members of the public bring up questions, even
21 though they may be specific and they may be specific to
22 concerns only to them, the questions raised are
23 nevertheless, I would suggest, of concern to the Board
24 as well.

25 MS. SEABORN: No, I wasn't -- I think

1 maybe you misunderstood me, Mr. Chairman. I was a
2 little confused this afternoon when you said that you
3 would reserve whether or not the members of the panel
4 should be responding to the peoples' submissions as was
5 put forward by Mr. Freidin, and all I was doing was
6 commenting that because you had said you were going to
7 reserve on that procedural matter that, of course, when
8 a member of the public has a quesiton for the panel, to
9 the best of their ability they can respond, but if a
10 member of the public is not addressing the witnesses,
11 per se, but the Board that there would be no need to
12 take up time with the MNR panel responding.

13 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, again, that may be
14 the case, but the Board doesn't wish to be in the
15 position of having to respond in terms of course of the
16 evidence --

17 MS. SEABORN: Oh, I understand that and I
18 agree with that.

19 THE CHAIRMAN: And it may be for the
20 benefit of other public members here that the panel
21 itself can clarify some issues which have arisen
22 originally out of questions from the public.

23 MS. SEABORN: That is fine.

24 THE CHAIRMAN: So when Mr. Freidin, on
25 behalf of the Ministry, wants to in effect conduct a

1 very short re-examination of the panel, where it's
2 permitted, we feel that it would be to the benefit of
3 the public to also hear those answers.

4 MS. SEABORN: No, and I've had no
5 objections to Mr. Freidin's questions to this point in
6 time.

7 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay.

8 MS. SEABORN: Thank you.

9 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

10 Well, ladies and gentlemen, if there are
11 no other submissions to the Board at this time, we
12 propose to adjourn this night's session.

13 We certainly want to thank each and every
14 member of the public who attended tonight to present
15 their views to the Board and we want to assure each and
16 every one of you that the Board will take cognizance of
17 your comments and they will form a part of the Board's
18 overall deliberations in connection with this
19 application. Thank you, very much for your attendance.

20 Thank you. We will be back in session at
21 2:00 p.m. tomorrow afternoon.

22 Thank you.

23 ---Whereupon the hearing adjourned at 10:25 p.m., to be
24 reconvened on Wednesday, September 27th, 1989,
25 commencing at 2:00 p.m.

